The Colonization Herald
AND GENERAL REGISTER.

CONDUCTED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WHATSOEVER YE WOULD THAT MEN SHOULD DO TO YOU, DO YE EVEN SO TO THEM.

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For the Colonization Herald.

RETROSPECTIVE SKETCHES.

No. I.

As men are equally liable to be led astray when uninformed as when misinformed, and when anything seriously disastrous may result from a want of information, I conceive it the duty of every one to supply such knowledge as is in his power, and thus endeavor to arrest, or prevent the catastrophe: for "he that knoweth to do good and doeth it not, to him it is sin." Had intelligence of the existence, of the benevolence of its designs, and the beneficence of the doings, of the American Colonization Society been diffused through, and weekly presented to the population of New England, reverence and love of it would have filled every heart, and the soil, and the institutions of the descendants of the pilgrims would never have been desecrated by the rabidness of abolitionism.

With a desire to stay the evil, therefore, and in the hope, in some degree, of counteracting the consequences of my own neglect, as well as the remissness of others, I propose to embody some extracts from publications bearing upon the subject, contained in a religious periodical under my hand, during three or four years subsequent to the formation of the American Colonization Society; before the work of "the enemy" was so diffusively exhibited in the fruit of unworthy suspicions, and groundless accusation; and when Christians were of one heart and of one mind in the great cause of African emancipation, from the manacles of him who "hath his name Apollyon," as well as from human bonds; in Africa, as well as in our own country. In prosecuting my undertaking, I shall be as concise as may consist with perspicuousness and with the object in view. I shall commence, however, with some extracts from that chapter of the "Memoirs of the Rev. Samuel J. Mills," which details "His exertions in behalf of Africa," with further notices from his journal in the following chapter, while on a voyage to England and Africa as agent of the Colonization Society.

Perhaps no mere man ever sought more submissively to know the will of his Master that he might do it, and when he thought he had obtained that knowledge, was more assiduously devoted in his service, than Samuel J. Mills. Manifold, important, and arduous as were his labours, in the cause of primary foreign missions signally conspicuous, "to whose suggestions also the formation of the American Bible Society may be traced," in none did he seem to feel a conviction that he was serving his Lord more acceptably than in seeking a country for the oppressed and degraded black man; and in furtherance of an object of such exalted, comprehensive benevolence, as agent of the American Colonization Society, he sacrificed his life.

In reference to his efforts in this, and other similar objects, his Biographer says: "Since the establishment of the colony of Sierra Leone, and the revolution in St. Domingo, it can no longer be made a question, that a brighter day is rising on this long neglected people. Few more ardently than Mr. Mills anticipated this glorious consummation. All his measures in behalf of this depressed race, seem to have been adopted and pursued with a kind of supernatural assurance, that the time was not far distant when the galling chains of African bondage should be broken, and, under the mild reign of the Prince of Peace, Ethiopia should be lifted from her degeneracy, and 'stretch out her hands unto God.'"

The intelligent, active mind of the enterprising Paul Cuffee was among the first to perceive, and avail himself of the opening prospects of his race, for whom Mr. Mills entertained an ardent attachment as a brother in Christ as well as a co-worker in meliorating their condition by colonization. In reference to a letter from Mr. Mills, written at Philadelphia in 1817, desiring information of Paul, his Biographer says of that man, "No cause lay nearer his heart than the intellectual, civil, and moral elevation of that injured people. To advance this cause, he undertook, at his own expense, and in his own vessel, an expedition to the British settlement at Sierra Leone; he went to England for the purpose of suggesting his views to the Managers of the African Institution; and, after his return, made a second voyage to Sierra Leone, carrying with him about forty persons of his own colour, with the view of commencing a settlement on the soil of his forefathers, having expended in this enterprise nearly four thousand dollars from his own private resources."

These transactions took place some years before the formation of the American Society, in which year Paul Cuffee died. The British colony was established some twenty-five years previously.

I extract farther from the Memoirs. "The formation of a society, with a view to colonize the free people of colour belonging to the United States, is a subject towards which the attention of some of the first men in our country has for years been directed with painful anxiety. As early as December, 1816, the general assembly of the state of Virginia passed a resolution requesting the governor of that state to correspond with the President of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining a territory upon the coast of Africa, to serve as an asylum for such persons of colour as had been, or might be emancipated by the laws of that commonwealth."

By the fulfillment of two missionary engagements in the southern and south-western states, Mr. Mills became well informed of the state of emancipation in our country, and having been actively engaged in plans for the improvement and religious instruction of our black population, and for two years before his death, his active mind had been providentially drawn along toward the accomplishment of the noble, philanthropic scheme of colonizing; and after the formation of the American Society, his Biographer says of this wholly devoted man, "If there was one object to which Mr. Mills considered himself chiefly devoted, it was the interest and success of this Society."

Previously to the formation of the Society, he had the opportunity of attending a meeting in Washington "which had been appointed at the house of Mr. Caldwell, for the purpose of imploring the Divine direction, on the evening of the following day, when the expediency of forming a Colonization Society was to be publicly discussed. That meeting he attended, as well as the final meeting on the 1st of January, 1817, when the Colonization Society was formed, a joyful day to Mr. Mills, and a jubilee to the sons and daughters of neglected Africa."

Bushrod Washington, a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, was President of the national Society, and Mr. Mills, having by his own offer, been commissioned as its agent, to explore the coast of Africa, accepted the appointment, and while making other preparatory arrangements was actively engaged in forming Auxiliary Societies. Having been authorised to designate an associate, he addressed a letter, in July 1817, to the Rev. E. Burgess, who accompanied him in the expedition, minutely detailing the object and expectations of the Society. Some extracts from the letter will be pertinent, and exhibit the holy ardour which filled the heart and impelled the mind of this Christian philanthropist in this great cause.

The following goes to show the extensive views of the Society. "The Board of Managers will likewise exert all their influence with Congress to put an entire stop to the slave trade, at least as far as Americans are engaged in this traffic."

When Paul Cuffee was in Sierra Leone, the expediency of establishing an American colony on the coast was suggested to him, of whom Mr. Mills says, in his letter to Mr. Burgess, "He only wants aid of our government to enable him to do this. Paul wrote to me last January, that it was his opinion that more than half the people of colour in Boston and the vicinity would embrace the first opportunity to go out to Africa. More or less of the leading characters among these people in this city and Baltimore, are much pleased with the measures which are now taking to provide for them and theirs a settlement on the coast of Africa. It is well ascertained that many of the slaveholders will release their slaves, if a place can be provided where these people may be settled by themselves, with a prospect of living comfortably." Mr. Mills wrote from Philadelphia.

This single extract abundantly rebuts two grossly calumnious imputations which the enemies of our heaven-derived Society have preferred against it First, that blacks were unwilling to return home to Africa, from their long dispersion. Secondly, that the friends of the Society in no respect contemplated manumission; and accumulating facts as we advance will more amply corroborate the refutation.

The spirit of exhilaration that diffused through the nation at this period, drew exclamations of delight from the pen of Mills. In the same letter, "it is a noble effort," and in reference to his exploring voyage, he speaks of "this noble expedition," and emphatically asks, "*will you go, brother Burgess?*" And farther. "My brother, can you engage in a nobler effort? We go to make freemen of slaves. We go to lay the foundation of a free and independent empire on the coast of poor degraded Africa. It is confidently believed by many of our best and wisest men, that, if the plan proposed succeeds, it will ultimately be the means of exterminating slavery in our country. It will eventually redeem and emancipate a million and a half of wretched men. It will transfer to the coast of Africa the blessings of religion and civilization; and Ethiopia will soon stretch out her hands unto God."

Such were the views of those who gave being to, lived in the heart, and fully comprehended the impulse of every throb of the American Colonization Society. Such, also, are the views of a vast proportion of the eminently pious and wise at the present day; and such are the pretensions of a society already partially fulfilled, of which some, who bear the Christian name, dare to speak as a "wicked institution."

If such be wickedness, may it more and more abound, and be a thousand fold augmented.

The protection, the general guardianship of re-captured Africans is also in the purview of the society. That is, a parental provision for those who have been, or may be kidnapped, sold for slaves, and re-taken *in transition*, at sea, by American national ships, and carried back to Africa. Many such, now in the American colonies, are in the fruition of civil freedom, in a train of religious and common school instruction, who daily invoke blessings upon the founders of the "wicked" society. To open an avenue through which Christianity and civilization may flow into the interior of the African Continent was a prominent view in colonizing her borders.

In the progress of their voyage, having embarked in the prosecution of the objects of their appointment, Messrs. Mills and Burgess arrived in England; made known the object of their embassy by exhibiting their commission, and were greatly encouraged by the countenance, indeed, strong expressions of approbation and confidence it received by philanthropists in London; by prince and nobles, by those of the civil department as well as of the church, and those engaged in missionary operations. The Memoir here records, that "Mr. Wilberforce also received them with great cordiality, and perused their letters and commission with deep sensibility and high approbation. The Rev. Mr. Owen, the Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Rev. Mr. Henderson, the Agent of that Society in Russia, were providentially present at this interview; and there was an enthusiastic reciprocity of feeling, which is not often witnessed or experienced. [2] In a letter to his sister written at sea, after they had left England for Africa, and the last letter that Mills ever wrote, is the following. [3] "The responsibility of my station at this time, I consider to be vast, far beyond any thing that has ever before attached to my situation. But I hope I did not engage in it rashly—certainly not before I felt a full conviction that the contemplated measures would be approved of God."

Soon after their arrival on the African coast, in March, 1818, the agents felt their confidence in the practicability of the object of their mission strengthened, which, in the Journal of Mr. Mills is thus expressed. "The more we learn of Africa, the more confident we are that the plan of the American Colonization Society will eventually succeed."

At Sierra Leone they secured the services of John Kizell, with another man, "as interpreters and advisers" to accompany them down the coast. Kizell was president "of the Friendly Society, instituted among the colonists at the suggestion of the late Paul Cuffee. The death of captain Cuffee is deeply lamented."—Mills' Journal.

Kizell says, if we can fix on a proper place for a colony, our people may come out by hundreds and thousands, and we need not fear the consequences, only sending some men of education and piety to be their conductors and guides. Africa is the land of black men, and to Africa they must and will come. It is at present a wide and fertile wilderness; but it may be made to bud and blossom like the rose. As for land, he says, it belongs to Africans abroad, as well as those now in the country; and if they are disposed to return, land they must and shall have. They have not forfeited a right to the inheritance of their fathers, by being carried by force from their country. The good people in America have only to help them to get back, and assist them a year or two, until they can help themselves. Then if they will not work, the fault is their own. They certainly will not freeze nor starve. He urges the plan of colonization, among other reasons, on the ground that it will bring into this country some good men, who will shine as lights in this dark world—give an opportunity to masters who are disposed to release their slaves, and thus promote a gradual emancipation—provide a home for many oppressed freemen, and confer infinite blessings on this country. Mr. K. thinks the greater part of the people of colour, who are now in America, will yet return to Africa."

From the Journal at Yonie—"We learn that the young men in this and the adjacent towns are in favor of the contemplated colony. They think it will be a good thing for the country, and make them know more. The consent of the kings will probably be obtained for lands."

"The people have always listened to us with attention, and Mr. K. says they are pleased with the idea that our people will build churches for the worship of the true God, and will teach the children to read the words in God's book."

O, how can those who profess to honor that Being whose name is thus repeated, thus associated in the minds of pagans, indulge such expressions of abhorrence and reviling, with which many are familiar, of a society whose foundation was laid in the toil, and sweat, and blood, of such a man as Mills? What favor can they expect from the King, while active in the endeavor to embarrass and to frustrate the operations of a warfare commenced by the union of so many hearts, and prayers, and tears, and conducted at the expenditure of so much treasure, to add the millions of Africa to his dominion? When they shall be called upon to give account of their stewardship, what will they be able to render for the time and means appropriated in attempting to tear down, destroy, annihilate, a society making such efforts and sacrifices to lessen the population of the kingdom of the prince of the power of the air? It is a fearful reflection that the heathen may rise up in that day and condemn them.

Under the date, 6th April, 1818, the Journal says—"Mr. K. conducted our evening worship, and prayed earnestly for Africans, their descendants in foreign lands, the Colonization Society, their agents, &c. &c. He does not allow that this plan originated in America, but insists that it had its origin in heaven; and he has much greater confidence than the Managers of the Colonization Society, that their plans, if pursued with prudence and vigor, will be completely successful. He has great influence in Sherbro, owns considerable tracts of land here, and is acknowledged by the natives to be a head man of the country. The districts of country on which we are fixing our thoughts, are recommended by a number of persons as the best for our objects on this part of the coast. They have good water, rapids in the rivers for mills, and a soil suited to rice, cotton, coffee, &c."

May the indurated hearts of the people of New England, who, more cruel than Egypt's king, oppose the return home of the dispersed, feel duly reproved by a blessing from the Journal, pronounced by a heathen:

"Yesterday, when Mr. B. and Mr. K. were on shore condoling with Kong Couber on the death of one of his wives, Couber said, referring to us, 'May the Lord bless you; and as you came to this country with good wishes, may you find good things.'

"Another head man, who 'knew and approved the objects of our visit to this country, said we were all brethren.'

"On taking final leave of Kong Couber, giving us his hand, he said in English, 'May God bless you, and give you a good voyage to your country.' This prince is conscious of the depressed condition of his people, and the barbarous state of his country, and sighs for their improvement; and has almost wished he had been sold as a slave, into America, like Mr. K., if he could only have acquired learning, and lived to return back to Africa. The obstacles to the introduction of religious knowledge into this country, appear not to be so great as in many other heathen lands. But we came not to establish a solitary church, but to lay the foundation for thousands of churches."

At another settlement, the Journal says—"All the people appeared most friendly and kind; expressed great satisfaction at our words, and eager to see our people come, if they would be kind, and bring God's book. One man, whose hair and beard were white with age, said, he wished it could be now; it was much wanted in the country; he wished to hear more about God's book before he died."

The open, hearty greetings with which the embassy was received by the many kings and head men down the coast, with whom they had interviews, is evidence of the discreet and affectionate manner of Mr. Mills and his associates, and however gratifying to my own feelings, in this and other respects, to record them, the uniformity of manner, and similarity of expression attending their intercourse with this unpractised people, were such, that further notice of them might, were it not essential to disabuse the deluded, seem unnecessarily tautological. But if I may not correct erroneous impression, in the hope of preventing causeless prejudice from striking deeper, I will a little extend my notices of the interesting Journal of Mr. Mills.

In an interview with one of the kings, to whom their object and wishes were intelligibly explained, his chief speaker replied—"We hear you; we like your words; may God bless you, give you health and long life; may he bless Kizell, Martin, and the Caulkers, because they were good in coming to introduce you." Another—"a man of color, formerly of Boston or Baltimore, a ship carpenter, who came out from Boston to Sierra Leone, about four years ago, said it was best for the people of color who are now in America, to come to this country." Another said, "it would be a very good thing for the country, if our people would come and bring *knowledge;* the land would produce rice, cotton, coffee, tobacco, and all good things, but the people did not *know.*"

The king of one town, of eighty cottages, received Mr. Mills and his associates with undissembled kindness, and, personally, "expressed great satisfaction with our designs; appeared more deliberative, as the head man, or perhaps desirous of exhibiting somewhat of the pageant of his station, signified a wish to convoke his council before replying in form. After consultation with his principal men, we assembled at the king's house, when his brother said, in reference to myself and Mr. B., who was not able to come with us, 'May God bless you, and as you came in health to this country, may you return in health to your own. We are glad to hear what you say; we like it well. The old people among us wish you had come before. They are now afraid they will die too soon. They want to see the time when the people will come to this country to teach the children to read and write, and to know the true God. The king says I must tell you he likes your object much; and if the other kings call him to say what is in his heart, he shall say, give the people land. We know you come with a good mind, because Mr. Kizell brings you, and he is a friend to our country. The old people will die fools, but if these people come from America, the children will turn and know more than their fathers. But they were afraid the people would not come, and it would never be as they said. There was much good land where no people lived.'"

How wonderful! that any number of people could be found in the world, living under regular, settled governments, in the enjoyment of religious privileges, and the benefit of other instruction, who systematically repel the artless importunity of the ignorant, suffering, perishing African. "They want to see the time when *the people* will come to this country to teach the children to read and write, and to know the true God." That a single individual can be found in our own country, to resist, with all his energies, a great proportion of its active piety and embodied intelligence, associated for this very purpose, and to attempt to prevent *the people* from going, by most vociferous dissuasion, is most inexplicable.

Having returned to Sierra Leone, the English governor "expressed a confidence in the benevolent views of the American Society"—adding, "I am every day more convinced of the practicability and expediency of establishing American colonies on this coast."

The Danish governor "esteemed the objects of our embassy humane, important, and adapted to promote the best interests of Africans."

The following, also from the Journal, exhibits the state of the colony of Sierra Leone in 1818: "I have now visited most of the villages of the colony. The population of the colony is nearly twelve thousand. The schools are in a flourishing state, accommodating nearly two thousand children. Each village has a superintendent, who is a clergyman or school-master. Each village has a place of worship, where prayers are made, morning and evening, in the presence of the people. The Sabbath is observed through the colony."

The reiterated offer of land for a colony in eligible locations, as well as the entreaty that "the people may come" and occupy, ought not to pass unnoticed, and the report of the Colonization Society in 1819, after a just tribute to the agents, adds—"The recent mission to Africa leaves no further room to doubt that a suitable territory on the coast of that continent may be obtained for the contemplated colony, at a less expense than had been anticipated." And "continued assurances have been received by the Board of Managers, in the last year, of the readiness of many of the free people of color in the United States to avail themselves of their contemplated asylum, whenever a suitable territory for its erection shall have been procured. These have proceeded from the most enlightened of this class of persons, comprehending individuals engaged in all the occupations of civil life, dispersed throughout the United States, and in sufficient number to form the basis of a respectable colony. To these assurances have been added the repeated declarations of several proprietors of their readiness to emancipate the whole or a part of their slaves, whenever a suitable abode in Africa shall have been provided for them, upon condition that they shall repair to it."

Having gone through with what I proposed from the Memoirs of Mills, a short extract from a short notice, on the appearance of the volume, in 1820, which I find in a paper of that date, and which would hardly be out of place in any relation, will not here be inappropiate.

"The life of such a man as the Rev. SAMUEL J. MILLS, cannot be perused without profit. It will make every Christian peculiarly sensible of his deficiency in his prayers and exertions, and will teach the world how much may be accomplished in the great work of benevolence, by unremitted exertions and strenuous perseverance in the path of duty."

Probably no religious paper of that period so generally had the attention of the intelligent and devotedly pious of the Christian public of New England, as that from which the above extract is taken.

A NEW ENGLANDER.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE LADIES' LIBERIA SCHOOL ASSOCIATION. PRESENTED MAY 1, 1838.

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

President—MRS. AMY Y. ELLIS.

Treasurer—MISS HESTER EMMA SMITH, 98 Walnut Street.

Secretary—MISS AMELIA DAVIDSON.

Managers.

Mrs. Van Beuren,	Mrs. Martha R. Weaver.
Mrs. Sarah Sherman,	Mrs. Anne B. Smith,
Mrs. Rebecca Guest,	Mrs. Eliza P. S. Jones,
Mrs. Mary Cresson,	Mrs. Stephen Colwell,
Mrs. Anna M. Tilghman,	Miss Ann Caroline Bayard,
Mrs. Rachel Blanding,	Miss Esther M. Thomas,
Mrs. Catherine Molther,	Miss Elizabeth Fox,
Mrs. Elizabeth Backus,	Miss Deborah Colson,
Mrs. Mary King,	Miss Catherine Hopkins,
Mrs. Crooke Stevenson,	Miss Mary Ann Stewart,
Mrs. A. Adams,	Miss Susan Trevor,
Mrs. Hannah Mifflin,	Miss Mary B. Lowber.

Advisers.

Hon. Joel Jones,	Thomas Buchanan, Esq.
Dr. Casper Morris,	Robert B. Davidson, Esq.
Rev. E. S. Janes,	[One vacancy.]

REPORT.

In presenting their Sixth Annual Report, the Managers of the Ladies' Liberia School Association consider it their first duty, to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of their late lamented President, Mrs. Beulah Sansom. This lady has been known as one of the earliest and most efficient friends of education in Liberia, and to her exertions are many of the children indebted for the advantages they have enjoyed. Feeling for the wants of the colonists in this respect, and depending solely upon her own resources and upon the assistance she might derive from a few friends, she determined, in 1831, to establish two schools for girls at the colony, and by the middle of the ensuing year, these schools were in successful operation. When this Association was formed in 1832, she accepted the Presidency on condition that they should be taken under its patronage upon the expiration of the year for which she had pledged herself to support them. As President of this Association, her exalted piety, her superior intellectual attainments, the liberality of her sentiments, and the soundness of her judgment commanded the respect of every member of the Board of Managers, while her amiable disposition and the dignity and gentleness of her manners won for her the affections of all. While we mourn the loss of such a counsellor and friend, we would not be discouraged at her removal. May it rather be an incentive to renewed effort, that the work which her prayers and exertions tended so much to advance may not languish, but may continue to extend and prosper until all Africa shall be blessed with the light of divine truth.

The two schools above mentioned still continue, and from both favourable accounts have recently been received. Few, if any, of the original pupils remain, but others have succeeded and are now enjoying their benefit. The Caldwell school, by the latest account, contained thirty pupils. Of these, twelve read; six write very fair, legible hands, and have considerable acquaintance with the rudiments of grammar, geography, and arithmetic. The remainder vary in their attainments from a knowledge of the alphabet to spelling in four syllables. Instruction is also given in plain sewing and marking, in which the children are said to have made great progress. A correspondent who had visited the school writes, that "from the readiness with which many of the children correctly answered questions on moral subjects, it was evident that much attention had been paid to religious instruction."

The school at Monrovia is said to be in good order and well conducted. It contained, at the latest date, twenty-two pupils. It is more subject to change than the other, from the circumstance of there being now several schools in the place, and the parents being at liberty to remove their children from one to another at pleasure. The teacher wrote some time since that she had lost five of her most advanced pupils, from their families having removed to the new settlement. Of those now in the school, we are told "six read fluently in the Bible and write exceedingly well; six spell correctly words of four or five syllables and read plain easy lessons; the remainder are in the alphabet and from two to four syllable words. The more advanced children can recite much from the Bible and other moral sources." Attention is paid in this school also to needle-work, and the pupils of both, we understand, are preparing some specimens of work to send to the Association. "It would have been a pleasing return," writes the same correspondent, after having visited both schools, "for all the time, attention, and pecuniary sacrifice of your Association, to have witnessed the gratitude and thankfulness which were clearly manifested by the children, when questioned as to their feelings with regard to those ladies in America to whose bounty they owed the advantages of education. With one voice through the school the response was: 'tell them we thank them.'"

At New Georgia, the school for children is continued in the day time and one for adults in the evening, both taught by the Rev. James Eden. The Board have been disappointed in the expectation of receiving a letter from the teacher, and cannot tell the number of pupils under his care at present, nor what progress has been made by any of them during the past year.

The Board having found from experience that it was impossible for the Colonial Agent to give as much attention to their concerns as was necessary, determined, about eighteen months ago, to request four of the colonists to act with the Agent, as a committee of superintendence of their schools. They have not been able to fill this committee, but two of the persons appointed have consented to act, and the Board are under obligations to them and to the Vice Agent for their services in this respect.

It may be remembered that about three years since, an attempt was made by this Board, to establish a manual labour school at the Bassa Cove colony, which failed in consequence of the ill-health of Mr. Hankinson and his subsequent return to this country. The money which was contributed at that time, for this object, has been applied, with the consent of the donors, to the general purposes of the Association, with the exception of a donation of $500, which was invested in a profitable stock. Some circumstances of recent occurrence have again brought this subject before the Board, and it is now this their wish, if they are sustained by the Christian public, to carry this design into effect.* The schools hitherto established at the colonies have been elemental schools where nothing more than the simple branches of a plain English education have been taught. The colony stands greatly in need [illegible] and the editor of the Liberia Herald, speaking on this subject, says, that a manual labour school is of all others best adapted to the wants of Africa. Many boys of talent and promise are now growing up who have no advantages of education but such as are derived from common schools. These boys are to be, in a few years, the legislators, the teachers, the men of influence and property in that country. How important then that they should be educated and enlightened men. Where too are we to look for teachers and heralds of the gospel for the numerous tribes of natives who are even now begging for instruction? Missionaries, at almost every station, speak of the importance of native assistants in spreading the gospel among the heathen, and with what peculiar force does this apply in a country the climate of which has proved so fatal to white men! It has been a fundamental principle, with the Managers of this Association, never to employ any but pious persons as teachers. They are indifferent as to what evangelical religious denomination they belong, but they must be of good standing in this respect and be capable of imparting religious instruction. Should they be encouraged to persevere in the work which they now contemplate, the same principle will be adhered to in the regulations of the manual labour school.

The Managers have reason to be grateful for the aid which has been afforded them, through the past year, by friends of the cause, both in this city and in other places. They still need their bounty to support the schools already under their care. A small balance only remains in the treasury, for the whole of which drafts may soon be expected. Should they establish the manual labor school, their expenses will be more than doubled. For means to enable them to go on, they now appeal to the Christian public, in the humble hope that He to whom belong the silver and the gold, and who has the hearts of all men in His power, will influence His people to sustain this work, and will crown it with His favor and blessing.

May 1st, 1838.

Ladies' Liberia School Association, in account current with the Treasurer, from 4th Month 22d, 1837, to 4th Month 25th, 1838.

DR.

To Salaries of Teachers,	$999 00
Books for Schools,	33 24
Printing Annual Report,	16 00
Sexton of First Presbyterian Church,	1 00
Balance carried down,	747 47
	$1796 71

CR.

By Balance,	$996 57
Collection at Annual Meeting,	32 70
Annual Subscriptions,	313 00
Life Subscriptions,	40 00
Donations,	313 50
Fines,	3 50
Sales of "Yaradee,"	48 50
Interest on Lehigh Loan,	25 00
Interest on Deposite in Saving Fund,	19 94
Premium on Specie,	4 00
	$1796 71

Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, $747 47

Manual Labor School Fund,	$575 00
General Fund,	172 47

* By a Manual Labour School the Board do not mean an extensive Institution, with a variety of work-shops, such as have been established in this country. Their plan is not sufficiently digested to lay before the public, but it is on a moderate and limited scale only that they propose to commence.

NEW ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS.

Mrs. William Abbot,	$1 00
Mrs. S. B. Brown,	1 00
Miss Maria Birkhead,	1 00
Miss Catherine Canby,	1 00
Miss Elizabeth Campbell,	1 00
Mrs. Creighton,	1 00
Mrs. Finney,	2 00
Mrs. Jane B. Haines,	1 00
Miss Caroline E. Hacker,	1 00
Mrs. Beulah M. Hacker,	1 00
Mrs. Owen Jones,	1 00
Miss Sarah Kane,	1 00
Miss Lex,	1 00
Miss Margaret Livingston,	1 00
Miss Frances Lardner,	10 00
Mrs. M. D. Lewis,	1 00
Mrs. Juliana Miller,	1 00
Mr. James H. Mifflin,	1 00
Miss Ann Mifflin,	1 00
Mr. Cornelius O'Callaghan,	1 00
Sarah W. Perot,	1 00
Ann Morris Perot,	1 00
Miss Mary Smith,	1 00
Miss Mary Anne Stewart,	1 00
Mrs. Dr. Sharpe,	1 00
Hester Emma Smith,	1 00
Abia Smith,	1 00
Mrs. William Swaim,	1 00
Miss White,	1 00
Catherine Morris,	1 00
Martha Morris,	1 00

LIFE SUBSCRIBERS.

Rev. Albert Barnes, by a few ladies of First Presbyterian Church,	$20 00
A lady, (by Mrs. Backus,)	20 00

ERRATA.

In the List of New Annual Subscribers in last Report, (of 1837.)

For Mrs. P. Hain,	*read* Mrs. P. Heise.
" Mrs. J. F. Hanston,	" Mrs. J. F. Houston.
" S. W. Hanston,	" S. W. Houston.
" E. W. Hanston,	" E. W. Houston.
" A. S. Hanston,	" A. S. Houston.
" E. A. B. Huin,	" E. A. B. Heise.

DONATIONS RECEIVED SINCE THE LAST ANNUAL REPORT.

Maria Black,	$1 00
Mrs. Christie,	4 00
Miss Eliza Wilson,	50
Miss Maria Porter,	50
Contributed by Mrs. M'Millan, of Xenia, Ohio, and other ladies of that place and its vicinity,	30 00
Donation of one of the first Missionaries to Liberia, Rev. E. Burgess, of Dedham, Mass., the companion of Mills,	5 00
Cash, per Mrs. Tilghman,	3 00
Mrs. Rebecca Warder,	15 00
Mrs. Thomas Biddle,	5 00
Mrs. Beulah Sansom,	100 00
Mrs. Caroline Trevor,	1 00
Miss Jane Cuddy,	1 50
Mr. Veech,	3 00
Mrs. A. A. Jenkins, Providence, R. I.,	50 00
Miss E. Fox,	2 00
John Letchworth,	1 00
Cash, (by Miss A. Davidson)	1 00
Miss Hester Emma Smith,	4 50
A friend, per Miss Bayard,	5 00
Some ladies at Camden, per Mrs. S. B. Davis,	4 25
Mrs. Backus,	10 00
Cash, per Miss Trevor,	25
Jasper Cope,	5 00
Miss Eliza H. West,	50 00
A friend, per H. E. Smith,	1 00
Mrs. Rebecca Guest,	3 00
Mrs. Catherine M'Knight,	1 00
A lady, (by Miss E. Fox,)	1 00
A lady, (by Mrs. Backus,)	5 00

From the Washington Statesman.

NEW AND IMPORTANT PROJECT.

The following communication is from a gentleman of great intelligence, wealth, and enterprise, and of resolution and energy not easily defeated. The project appears to us excellent, and, if successful, it must give a powerful impulse to the cause of Colonization. We trust that Judge Wilkeson, the author of this plan, will find many rich and liberal men disposed to co-operate in its execution.

ST. AUGUSTINE, March 7, 1838.

To the Secretary of the American Colonization Society,

Sir—The project, of which I communicated to you the outlines in Washington, is briefly set forth in a letter to Lewis Sheridan, a colored man of North Carolina, who has embarked for Africa, with his family. I expected to find him at Wilmington, but he had gone into the country. I waited a day, and was sorry to leave without seeing him. On my arrival at Charleston, though pressed for time, I addressed to him the letter referred to, a copy of which I subjoin:

Charleston, Dec. 7, 1837.—Mr. Lewis Sheridan—Sir: Although a stranger, I have taken the liberty of communicating to you a project by which I propose to place the colored man in a favorable position to prove his ability to engage in trade and commerce, and other important business, where talent, integrity, and industry, are requisite to insure success.

The high character which you have acquired in North Carolina, for moral worth and mercantile ability, might be regarded as evidence that the colored man stands on ground equally elevated as the white man, making allowance only for the difference of education and political condition. Still, sir, I would suggest, that this is a favorable time for the philanthropist and real friend of the African race to unite in multiplying evidences that the negro is capable of taking his place in the honorable and elevated callings of life. I here submit to you my project, and solicit your opinion of its practicability, and influence on the colored man.

I propose to raise money by contribution, which shall be applied to the purchase of vessels suited to trade, and transport passengers to the coast of Africa, which vessels shall be sold to colored men, capable of managing them, who would reside in, and hail from Africa, and pay for the vessels within a given number of years, by carrying emigrants to the American colonies on the coast. I anticipate no difficulty in raising the necessary funds, particularly at this time, when the benevolent public is so much alive to every thing relating to the African race. Nor can I doubt that many vessels could be officered and manned by colored people, well qualified to navigate them safely and economically. When the practicability of this project is once proved, in what a new and favorable light will the negro appear? And from his capacity to endure the rays of a vertical sun in the climate of Africa, he could safely prosecute the trade and commerce of that quarter of the globe, which are now, and always have been, attended with such fearful risk of life to the white man. Navigation once commenced by the negro, and a regular trade established between this country and Africa, can we doubt that the colored people of this country, who possess enterprise and property, would engage in that trade, and turn their attention to Africa as their future home, where they could enjoy, not nominal, but real freedom. If regular packets, navigated by colored men, were established between this country and our colonies on the coast of Africa, would not the natural tendency be to do away the existing prejudices against emigration? The colored ship owner would have an interest to induce his enterprising colored friend to settle in Africa, as a planter or trader, and thereby contribute to the articles of commerce? As colonization is now conducted, the influence of the emigrant can be brought to bear but very partially upon his friends in this country, however much he may desire it. Again, the increased facilities of visiting the western coast of Africa, which would be furnished by this means, would induce many of our colored people to visit the country, and thus develope the advantages of a settlement there, and dissipate prevailing prejudices. May it not be expected that in a very short time, companies of enterprising free negroes would be formed for emigration to Africa, the same as is now practised by our eastern citizens in removing in colonies to the far west, or by Europeans in emigrating by companies to this country? The coast to leeward of Liberia, being more healthy than the points now occupied by the American colonies, would furnish inducements, which might be extended for more than a thousand miles, embracing some of the most healthy and productive parts of the African coast. You have no doubt reflected much on the subjects embraced in this letter. Will you favor me with your views in relation to them, and particularly in relation to encouraging the free negro to engage in navigation? Would you become interested yourself, and present the subject favorably to your enterprising friends in Africa? Yours, &c.

The above letter, which was sent by private conveyance, (the mail not going direct) either was not delivered, or Mr. Sheridan had not time before sailing to answer it.

The first idea of this project was suggested to me by observing that few colored men in any section of our country are prosecuting any extensive business, but are generally engaged in subordinate capacities, and in performing the most menial services. Feeling a great desire for the elevation of the colored man, I embraced every opportunity afforded by several visits to the southern and south-western states of making myself acquainted with the character and condition of both slaves and free people of color, and their susceptibility of elevation in this country. I found among the slaves as skilful mechanics as our country affords. The Dover iron works, among the most extensive in America, are carried on by slaves, from digging the ore, and cutting the wood for coal, to refining the iron, and rolling it into bars and plates, and the extensive and complicated machinery kept in the most perfect order. The mechanic labor on the plantations in the southern states is usually performed by slaves. They in fact are the blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, weavers, and shoemakers, of the country, and their work is performed with skill and expedition. I am satisfied that the colored man is as capable of acquiring trades as the white man, and that the reason he is so seldom found in the middle and eastern states carrying on mechanic business, is not want of ability to acquire the knowledge and skill, but on account of the difficulties and discouragements incident to his condition, and which are alike applicable to all colored men who seek to elevate themselves in this country. The merchant will not employ them as clerks; the mechanic will not employ them as journeymen; and should he perchance find such employment, he applies for board and is refused—other workmen will not eat with him: thus he meets at the very outset in life with difficulties too great for him to surmount. He may have education and mechanic skill; of what avail are they, so long as neither can be profitably employed? He has no one to take him by the hand and help him onward; his heart sinks with discouragement; he must either steal, beg, or accept of menial employment; and instead of being surprised that so great a majority are thus employed, it is a wonder that more are not vagabonds. It may be said that all these difficulties proceed from the wicked prejudices of a wicked world—be it so—their effects on the colored man are none the less calamitous, and ages may roll away before these prejudices are corrected; and generations of colored men may pass to the grave, while their professed friends are setting the world aright. My project offers present relief—opens a field to him in which talents, education and skill can be successfully employed—yes, and extensively too; for can it be doubted that if one successful voyage is made by colored men, ships would be procured as fast as competent officers and sailors would accept of them on the conditions proposed, and thousands of colored men would hasten to qualify themselves to act as officers. Good colored seamen are now numerous. The terms on which I propose to place the vessels in the hands of the colored man are liberal—require no cash payments, take the whole amount of the vessel in transporting passengers, to be furnished by the American Colonization Society, and other Societies now existing, or to be formed, for colonizing on the coast of Africa. One, two, three, or more years, should be allowed, if required, to pay for the vessel; or, it might be proposed that if the free colored men of this country, either by themselves, or in connection with their friends in Africa, should form a society, or company, for colonizing in Africa, and acquire a title to one hundred square miles of land, and settle on it one hundred emigrants from the United States, then and at such time any balance due on any vessel or vessels so sold shall be assigned and transferred to such society or company. This project seems to me, after much reflection, so well calculated to accomplish what so many thousands honestly desire, although great diversity of opinion prevails in relation to the means to be employed, that I have great hopes of seeing the experiment made the ensuing fall. I cannot doubt that money can be raised to purchase a ship. I shall make the effort, and if necessary, I will be one of ten persons to furnish the amount required, and devote any time to the object. I therefore hope that gentleman residing in various sections of this country, who may favor this plan, will interest themselves in recommending it to such colored men as they find competent and willing to engage in the enterprise. I will give my views further on this subject by next mail.

Sir, I am yours, &c.

SAM'L WILKESON.

LIFE OF REV. LEMUEL HAYNES, BY DR. COOLEY.

In the life of this good and great man, we see what native force of character, assisted by the grace of God, can accomplish. We have here the history of one, whom neither the taint of illegitimacy, nor the tinge of African blood, nor abandonment in infancy, nor the pressure of poverty, nor the defects of early education, could hinder from rising to an uncommon eminence in piety, knowledge, usefulness, and right honourable fame. We have a happy comment on the scope afforded by our free and benevolent institutions to the exertions of self-made men.

May we not modestly say, too, that these "Sketches" yield an overwhelming confutation of the charge of *a cruel prejudice against colour*, which is so frequently brought against the people of this country? Here is a biography of a coloured man, most affectionately written by a respected divine; and introduced to the public by "remarks" from another distinguished doctor in divinty, who feels himself constrained to apologize at the outset, for "placing himself between the public and an individual" for whom that public already entertained such high regard.

Prejudice against colour! Here is a man, who though his father was of unmingled African descent, nevertheless found friends who aided him in his early struggles, and loved him to the last. He was successful as the teacher of a district school in a New England village.

After receiving licensure and ordination, he was a successful and popular preacher of the gospel, which for more than half a century he proclaimed with great acceptance in numerous congregations. His labours as a revivalist, and a preacher on public occasions, were eagerly sought. He was pastor of one church for more than thirty years, and another for about eleven years; and both of them greatly flourished under his able and faithful ministrations.

Prejudice against colour! The book before us affords manner of evidence that such prejudice is not true to the extent frequently charged upon our community. It is testified, "that in all ecclesiastical meetings, Mr. Haynes was first noticed, and in such a manner that every disagreeable feeling arising from the peculiarity of his situation should be done away." At such meetings, when scanty accommodations made it necessary to put two in one bed, one and another would say, "I will sleep with Mr. Haynes!" As many as twenty candidates for the ministry received their theological training either wholly or in part from him. Nor were the churches of Vermont ashamed to send him as their delegate to foreign ecclesiastical bodies. As he bowed beneath the weight of fourscore winters, he was heavy laden with the love and veneration of a wide community, who "counted him worthy of double honour."

This is a book which must be popular, if a most agreeable intermixture of theology, piety, wit, shrewdness, and nobleness of mind, as exhibited in the life and character of the subject of it, are sufficient to commend it to the public taste. May it have such an extensive circulation as to furnish another proof, that the persons and memories of those people of colour who raise themselves by private worth and public usefulness, shall be treated in this community according to the general rules for the treatment of worthy and useful men. May the case of this bright and burning servant of Christ shed the light and hope and encouragement over many who labour under similar disqualifications for attaining an eminent place in society.

A. W. M.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

The New-England Anti-Slavery Convention, at their recent meeting in this city, among other important topics, took cognizance of the rights of women. The debate took place on Friday, in consequence of a motion to reconsider a vote passed the evening previous, by which one woman and two men were appointed on a committee, to report an address to the Ecclesiastical bodies of the country. Rev. Mr. Colman, Mr. Garrison, the lady who was appointed on the committee, (Miss Kelly, of Lynn,) and several other speakers, contended for the fair sex, and the Rev. Mr. Torrey of Salem, Rev. Mr. Martyn of New York, and the Rev. Mr Trask, spoke in opposition. Mr. Colman was pathetic, Mr. Garrison was ferocious, and Miss Kelly was very decided. The lady observed that the Creator has as much right to put a soul into a female frame as into a male frame, and that the Abolitionists should take the yoke off of the heads of the females, before they broke the chain from the negro's heel Rev. Mr. Pierpont defended the clerical order from aspersions that were cast upon them in the debate, and Mr. Garrison replied. The vote was finally taken, after a stormy debate and stood thus:—56 for reconsideration—86 against it; so the rights of women were recognized by the convention, and after having by a previous vote invited the ladies to sit and take part in the convention, we do not see how the meeting could have done otherwise. Of the 56 who voted for reconsideration, only one was a female; of the 86 who voted in the negative, a large proportion were women, colored and white. The clergy, in this discussion, were treated rather cavelierly, and they made themselves scarce afterwards.

What will be the result we know not, but it is probable that another division will take place in the Abolition ranks.

Mr. H. C. Wright offered a resolution, purporting that the destruction of Pennsylvania Hall was produced by the Colonization Society, but it was thrown aside by the meeting.—*Boston Courier.*

THE BEGGARS OF NAPLES.

Walking one day on the terrace that overhangs the bay, I happened to cast my eyes over the balustrade into the street, where there is a public seat that is much frequented by idlers, immediately beneath our drawing room window. It was occupied at the moment by an old fellow with a lame leg, as fine an old mendicant as one shall see in a thousand. The man was enjoying himself, and keeping an eye on our gate, in expectation of our daily sortie; for we had been a little irregular of late, and had given our tormentors the slip. Seeing me the beggar rose and pulled off his cap. As I had no change, I called the servant to bring me a *grano*. This little ceremony established a sort of intercourse between us. The next day the thing was repeated. As I usually wrote in the cabinet of a morning, and walked on the terrace at stated hours, my new acquaintance became very punctual; and there is such a pleasure in thinking you are making a fellow creature comfortable for a day at so cheap a rate, that I began to expect him.

This lasted ten days, perhaps, when I found *two*, one fine morning, instead of the *one* I had known. The other *grano* was given, and the next day I had *three* pensioners. These three swelled like the men in buckram, and there were soon a dozen.—From that moment no one asked charity of us in our walks; we frequently met beggars, but they invariably drew modestly aside, permitting us to pass without question. We might have been a month getting up to the dozen; after which my ranks increased with singular rapidity. Seeing many strange faces, I enquired of Roberto whence they came; and he told me that many of the new visiters were from villages five or six miles distant, it having been bruited that at noon each day, all applicants were accommodated with a *grano* apiece by the *American Admiral.* By this fact alone, you learn the extreme poverty of the poor and the value of money in this country.

We went on recruiting, until I now daily review some forty or fifty *gaberlunzies.* As my time here is limited, I have determined to persevere, and the only precaution taken is to drive off those who do not seem worthy to be enrolled on a list so eminently mendicant; for a good many of the wives of the fishermen begin to appear in our ranks. A new comer from St. Agata, a village across the mountains, had the indiscretion lately, as he got his grano, to wish me only a hundred years of life. "A hundred years!" repeated the king of the gang; "you blackguard, do you wish a signor who gives you a grano every day, only a hundred years! Knock him down! away with him!" "*Mille anni, signore*, a thousand years; may you live a thousand years!" shouted the blunderer, amid some such tumult as one would see around a kettle of macaroni in the streets of Naples, were its contents declared free; "a thousand years and *long* ones too."—*Cooper's Italy.*

[Note. The writer kept up his mendicant corps until he left Sorrento, there being no less than ninety-six paraded in the court the day he departed. Many of these poor people came ten miles! Some of them, he was told, passed the last week of his residence in Sorrento, in order to receive the pittance more at their ease.]

TEMPERANCE.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.—In the United States Senate on Monday, Mr. Webster rose and said he had particular pleasure in presenting the memorial of certain officers of the army, praying Congress to repeal a part of the law which allows whiskey to soldiers on fatigue duty. These persons, most competent certainly to judge, are of opinion that this allowance should be discontinued. They think the substitute provided for other cases would be most usefully applied to this also So decisive a testimonial in favour of the great cause of temperance ought to have much weight. If ardent spirits may be beneficially and usefully dispensed with by soldiers on fatigue duty, it would be difficult to maintain the necessity of their use by persons in any occupation or employment. Mr. W. said the petition was short, and, in order to give it its proper effect and consideration, he would move that it be printed, and that it be referred to the committee on military affairs. The petition was as follows:

To the Honourable Senators and Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: The undersigned, officers of the United States Army beg leave respectively to represent, that, in their opinion, the substitution of sugar and coffee for the whiskey part of the ration allowed to soldiers, has been productive of great good to the service, and also the means of preserving the health, efficiency, and happiness, and frequently effecting the moral reform of that part of our army. And sincerely believing that the gill of whiskey still allowed to men on fatigue duty, by the act of Congress passed March 2, 1836, not only fails to answer the end for which it was granted, but contributes to a great degree, to form and keep alive habits of intemperance, the legitimate results of which are insubordination, disease and crime, we therefore respectfully and ardently petition your honourable body to repeal so much of said act as relates to the subject.

L. A. BIRDSALL,
Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.
A. G. BLANCHARD,
1st. Lieut. 3d Regiment U. S. Infantry.
I. H. EATON,
3d Lieut. 3d Infantry U. S. A.

Camp on Sabine Lake, La., Feb. 28, 1838.

The petition was referred to the committee on military affairs, and ordered to be printed.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION IN CONNECTICUT.—The Legislature of Connecticut, at their late session, passed an Act the substance of which is as follows:

1st. That no person shall sell less than five gallons of wine or distilled spirituous liquor to be carried away, unless he shall previously lodge with the town clerk a bond of 300 dollars for the observance of all laws relating to sales of wine and spirits to be drank in his house, shop, &c., nor suffer the same to be drank there. Penalty for violating the act, $50.

2. When a person keeps a dram or grog-shop, and has on hand wine or spirits, he may be prosecuted for violation of law, and reputation shall be *prima facie* evidence of guilt; if the defendant denies his guilt on oath, he shall be acquitted, unless there is no other clear evidence of guilt.

3. Civil authorities and selectmen may, on the first Monday of January, prohibit any person selling less than five gallons, and collect a penalty for so doing of $50.

4. Selectmen of towns may license a person to keep a victualling-house, without a tavern license, on lodging with the town clerk a bond not to sell or keep any spirits, wine, or ale, on penalty of ten dollars.

5. No person shall be licensed as a taverner, unless he has two spare beds and sufficient stabling for keeping four horses more than his own stock, and shall forfeit his license if he is without.

6. No licensed taverner shall sell to any minor, apprentice, student of college, academy, or boarding-school, any ale, wine, or spirits, on penalty of ten dollars, and if convicted of so doing, shall not be licensed another year.

Colonization Herald.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1838.

FROM WESTERN AFRICA.

The ship Emperor, Captain Lawler, arrived yesterday from Liberia, after the remarkably short passage of twenty-three days. Among the passengers are the Rev. John Seys and family, from Monrovia, Governor Matthias, from Bassa Cove, Dr. Skinner, Messrs. Thomas S. Savage, William Mylne, William C. Waters, and S. L. Blodgett.

We have a good deal of intelligence from this interesting country; but we have barely time to day to say, that when the Emperor sailed, the colonists were enjoying excellent health, and every thing looked prosperously.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

In our next we shall be able to place before our readers a variety of interesting particulars respecting the colonies at Liberia.

COLONIZATION MEETINGS IN DELAWARE.

Meetings were held, we are informed, on four successive evenings of last week, two at Dover and two at Smyrna, in Delaware, and which were addressed with much point and effect by Mr. Cresson. At one of the meetings in Dover, the Governor of the State presided, and Dr. Nandain, one of the distinguished citizens of Delaware introduced the speaker Mr. C. to the audience.

Information is all that is wanted to bring this state up to the full standard of zealous colonization effort.

In our remarks in the last Herald on the Rev. Dr. Schmucker's letter, we ought to have stated that he is President of the Theological Seminary, in place of the College at Gettysburg. The two institutions are separate. Over the latter is the Rev. Dr. Krauth who has been its President for the last four years.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

If we have not acknowledged the receipt of the acceptable communication from our Ohio friend, in Green County, it is because we hoped to make use of it before now for our columns. In our next he will find that his useful suggestions are not overlooked nor forgotten.

We would bespeak the careful perusal of the first part of the article signed "A New Englander," and published in to-day's paper. The estimable author will discover an omission of a paragraph or two in which one of the persons so frequently referred to by the devoted and zealous Mills is spoken of in terms beyond his merits, as subsequent events clearly proved to the satisfaction of Mills himself.

The attractive, and at the same time instructive History of Liberia will be continued in our next. No. V. is received.

The communication signed "Many True Friends of the Cause," chimes in with our own feelings and intentions. We would avail however of the occasion to remark, that it is not easy for a reader of a paper which is the exponent of any cause, multifarious in its bearings and opposed with continued rancour and misrepresentation, to judge so well as the editor who has the whole field before him and who cons over the exchange and other journals, of the policy and even necessity of either forbearing, or at times bearing hard. Neither silence nor continued argument, nor animated rebuke nor ridicule towards uncompromising and often unprincipled opponents can be inculcated as a suitable systematic course. All these may be pursued in alternation and succession, according to presumed necessity and proper policy.

It not unfrequently happens that virulent abuse and denunciation, which should carry its own corrective with it, becomes, if unchecked, more and more aggravated, until silence being mistaken for fear or conviction, the timid, and the ignorant, and the lovers of change and revolution are induced to join in with these declaimers and demagogues, who, mistaking the power thus acquired for legitimate and moral strength continue with redoubled fierceness their vituperation and threats. Under such circumstances, it becomes one's duty to unmask, every now and then at least these hypocrites, to show the world the flimzy armor in which they have been invested, and the writhing and contortion into which with all their boasted prowess they are readily thrown by occasional thrusts of the lance of truth. A duty of this nature is far from being a pleasant one. Its discharge brings with it the demoniacal ravings of those who are thus pointedly rebuked in their evil courses, and often no thanks from those others who are protected against the future incursions of the common enemy. The magnitude and extent of the danger, number and arms of the motley band, and their tricks and ambushes, are not known because not studied nor observed by the citizens at large as they are by the sentinels on the watch towers which they have erected. If they do not choose to be continually on the alert themselves, they ought not to complain at their rest being sometimes disturbed or their tastes thwarted by the blasts of the warning trumpet, or the defensive missiles discharged by their chosen sentinels.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Mr. Pinney requests us to acknowledge for him the receipt of the following sums:

Charles Brewer, W. Palmer, $100 each; H. Childs, $25; R. W. Poindexter, Samuel Thompson, Baird & Huey, each $20; Montrose and Union Colonization Society, $20; George Breed, N. Holmes, G. Gossin, M. B. Lowrie, $10 each; John Wallace, J. D. McCord, John Taylor, John Shipton, A. P. Childs, R. P. McCurdy, John Hall, James McKain, J. Schoonmacker, Charles Shaler, Esq., Wm. F. Irwin, M. D., B. F. C. Morgan, D. T. Morgan, R. Campbell, C. P. James, James Dalzell, Frederick Wetmore, L. Wilcox, jr., each $5; Cash, $5; making a total of $440.

SAILING OF THE SCHOONER COLUMBIA.

BALTIMORE, May 3, 1837.

We have just returned from witnessing the embarkation of thirty-six emigrants on board the schooner Columbia, Captain Franklin, bound for Cape Palmas. This makes the TENTH vessel sent out to their Colony by the Maryland Colonization Society. A large assembly of persons, who met together to witness the interesting exercises which followed, crowded the wharves and piers, and listened with deep attention to the addresses of the several speakers.

The morning was one of unclouded brightness and beauty, an earnest, we hope, of a pleasant voyage for the vessel and her interesting company.

The assembly was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Keppler, of the Protestant Episcopal church, and the Rev. Messrs. Edwards and Greenbank, of the Methodist Episcopal church. We have no doubt but the substance of these addresses will be long remembered by the emigrants when they are the citizens of another continent.

The President of the Society, and the Corresponding Secretary, Agents, and Board of Managers, united in this last act of their personal sympathy for them.

The scene has passed away, the vessel is calmly pursuing her onward voyage, and we are left to ponder in sober thought on the magnificent results to unborn millions which must follow these silent systematic movements of one of the mightiest moral and political engines ever put in motion.

The single vessel which succeeds in landing in Africa a company of emigrants, carrying with them the knowledge and love of God, with the habits of civilized life, placed on a soil which requires nothing but the labor and enterprise of educated minds, fostered by the wholesome provisions of an equitable government, who can venture to predict the untold benefits which may arise from such a combination of elements?—*Col. Journal.*

CAPE PALMAS PACKET.—At a meeting of the Board of Managers just before the sailing of the schooner Columbia, the subject of buying or building a vessel of two hundred tons burden was fully discussed; when it was resolved unanimously to provide the necessary funds without delay. Several considerations appeared to render the measure expedient. 1st. The increasing demand for freight and passage to the various settlements on the coast of Africa. 2d. The importance of getting more direct and speedy returns from the colonies than by the present system. 3d. The facilities which would be thus afforded to the missionaries and colonists in Africa to visit the United States, to see their friends, or promote friendly and frequent intercourse; and, 4th. To obtain direct return cargoes made ready by the agents in Africa for the periodical visits of the packet. These, with many other reasons, satisfied the Board that steps should be promptly adopted to obtain such a vessel as the trade demands.

The Board have selected an able Committee to carry their plan into immediate operation, and our citizens will be visited as soon as practicable, and their contributions solicited to raise the sum of five thousand dollars. The vessel is to be fitted expressly for carrying out passengers and freight to the colonies. The cabin will be large, light, and airy; the steerage arranged to carry the emigrants with the greatest comfort and convenience. She will be prepared with great care in reference to fast sailing, this being a most desirable quality in a vessel destined for the African trade.

May we appeal to our friends far and near to help us in this time of need. A great effort must be made to carry this plan into effect, that the Board may send out their fall expedition in their own vessel.—*Ibid.*

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

PROFESSOR ROBINSON.

The following letter from our valued friend, Professor Edward Robinson, addressed to his brother in New Haven, is copied from the New Haven Herald:—

"CAIRO, in Egypt, March 12, 1838.

"Mr. Smith and myself are quite comfortably and hospitably entertained in the house of Mr. Leider. We have a parlor and two adjacent bed rooms, one of which, however, only is furnished, and that was occupied by Mr. S. before I came. In mine Mrs. R. has put up an iron bedstead, on which is placed my mattrass and other bedding, so that I am about as well off as my neighbours. These missionary brethren exert themselves with the greatest kindness to do for us all in their power. Their schools are quite flourishing, both for boys and girls. In going into the latter, the girl's school, the other day, I was struck with the number of bright and intelligent countenances, even more than in the school at Athens.

"The Pasha takes quite an interest, especially in the female schools. A few days since he sent the master of the Polytechnic School to visit it, and to buy him specimens of the sewing, taken as it was from the hands of the girls, that it might be seen by his sister and daughters. Yesterday these specimens were returned, with the proposal that a school should be opened three times a week in the palace, for the Pasha's daughters and those of the chief Beys, to the number of one hundred, and inviting the missionaries to take charge of it. It was also farther intimated, that a public female school might hereafter be opened, for which the Pasha would give a large building in the city, and also the expenses of the school.

"The good heathen rejoice much in this aspect of things, and only long and pray for means to enter in and cultivate this field. Could female education be introduced and extended, what a change would it not make in the character and manners of Oriental society, and of the female sex in the East!"

Dr. Robinson is not attached to the New York University, as stated the other day in the Journal of Commerce, but to the New York Theological Institution, of which the Rev. Dr. M'Auley is President. He sailed for Europe in July last, and is now making the tour of Palestine and Edom. The chief object of his visit to the East, was to attempt a more thorough exploration of the country of Edom—the City of the

Rock in particular—than has yet been made. We have had the pleasure of perusing three long and interesting letters addressed by him to his sister, now on a visit to Michigan. The first was written from Athens, giving an account of his journey from Venice to the Ionian Islands, and thence to Greece. The second contained a rapid but spirited account of his visit to Athens—his surveys of the ruins—various excursions in the suburbs, and along the Archipelago—thence to Crete, and thence to Alexandria, whence it was dated. In this letter he spoke particularly of his visit to the establishment of Mr. and Mrs. Hill, in Athens, by whom he was hospitably entertained, and who are decidedly at the head of the missionary labors in that country. He likewise received marked attentions from the ministers of the government. The third letter to which we refer, gave an account of the kind civilities and assistance received from Mr. Gliddon and his family, at Alexandria—described his ascent of the Nile to Cairo, and the first few days of his residence there. We are in the expectation of a series of letters from the Professor for publication.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF AGED INDIGENT FEMALES.—Our readers are acquainted with the noble liberality displayed by two worthy gentlemen of this city—Mr. Stuyvesant and Mr. Astor—by which the society above named was enabled to carry into execution its benevolent purpose of building an asylum for respectable aged and indigent females; Mr. Stuyvesant giving a suitable piece of land, and Mr. Astor a donation of $5000, with a condition annexed that a further sum of $20,000 should be raised by subscription The condition having been accomplished the contracts for the building have been made, and the asylum is nearly if not quite finished. It is capable of accomodating about 100 persons, having besides all the requisite convenience for sickness, committee rooms, &

We have been much interested in looking over the last report of the association, showing the extent of its beneficial operations, and the generous assistance it has received from the community. The donations for one year ending November, 1837, are stated, with the names of the givers; and also the donations for the building. These last, including the 5000 dollars from Mr. Astor, amount to $21,283; a noble monument of New York liberality.

The managers acknowledge their obligations to Mr. Charles C. Delavan, for obtaining by his personal efforts and solicitations, no less a sum than 3000 dollars. The agency of Mr. Delavan in this matter must be highly gratifying to his own feelings, and present an example worthy of imitation by the young men of our city. It shows how much can be done in a good cause, by zeal and perseverance.

COMPANY FOR RELIEF OF INDIGENT FEMALES.—A Joint Stock Company has been formed in Richmond. Va. with a capital of $5000, at $25 each for the humane purpose of purchasing materials for poor females to make into garments and then sell them, and thus continue to replenish the treasury for future operations. The officers charge nothing for their services.

ECONOMY.—The greatest economy is often the greatest prodigality. The U. States, with a population of 16.000,000, have an army a little over 6000 men, of all grades. A European nation equally populous, would have an army of 200,000 or 300,000 men. But *we* go for economy. We *know* too much to pay 6 or 7 millions per annum for the purpose of keeping 15 or 20,000 men away from the pursuits of industry. And so we expend $30,000,000 and sacrifice many lives, in prosecuting a miserable Indian war. We cannot afford to keep a corporal's guard on our Northern frontier in these times of excitement and peril; and so we run the hazard of expending $200,000,000 in a war with Great Britan. When will our government and people learn the truth of the old adage that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure"? What has become of the bill for the increase of the Army?—*Journal of Commerce.*

Foreign Intelligence.

NINETEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Great Western at New York, on the 17th instant, from Bristol, whence she sailed on the 3d inst., copious files of English papers have been received. This vessel made her homeward passage to Bristol in fourteen and three quarters days. The Sirius, which sailed from New York on the 1st May, reached Falmouth on the 18th of the month. The winds during the passage were generally boisterous, and prevailed from south-east to north-east, except during five days, when she was enabled to use sails.

The Sirius arrived at New York on the 18th, from London and Cork, having left the latter port on the 31st May.

Among the chief articles of intelligence is the death of the celebrated Talleyrand, on the 17th May. He breathed his last in full communion with the Catholic Church, having written to the Pope, retracting from his sin of taking part, when bishop, in the ceremonies of the day of the Federation. Although the Archbishop of Paris, nephew of Talleyrand, was not with him at his death, he did not, as some of the papers represent, avoid him; but had visited his hotel twice during the day, to make inquiries. The Archbishop, says the *Ami de la Religeon*, took great interest in the Prince, and declared that he would give his life to save him. On this being repeated to the Prince, he said, "The Archbishop has a much better use for his life." This celebrated man is said to have retained his intellect to the last.

From England there is little political news of importance. In the House of Commons on the 22d, the following resolution was adopted, by a majority of three votes:

"That it is the opinion of this House that Negro Apprenticeship in the British colonies should immediately cease and determine."

How this squares with the following, from the London weekly Chronicle, an abolition print, of June 3, does not seem very clear:

The debate upon the Emancipation Question has ended as we feared and foresaw that it must do. The government has taken the worse line instead of the better, and has been supported in this course by a larger majority than we could have conceived possible, though we were well aware of the extent and power of the combination that has been arrayed against us. It is not upon the merits of the question that the decision has turned. Members have been plied with arguments of all kinds, and the arguments have been skilfully adapted to the character of the individual to be influenced. The friends of the government were told of the danger of breaking it up, by not acquiescing in its decision. The timid were warned against the perils to which a single false step in the West Indies might expose them. St. Domingo was held out *in terrorem* to some, while the scruples of others were excited with respect to the alleged breach of contract, and men were called upon in the name of good faith and national honor, to abide by their engagements during the short term for which they were still bound by them. All these various reasons worked, and worked effectually. The result of the division, which gave a majority of seventy to the enemies of emancipation will, we suppose, put an end to the agitation of this *vexata questio* for the present, unless the West Indians, by fresh misdeeds, should give fresh arms to their indefatigable opponents.

Certain returns with respect to the established Church of England have lately been made. According to them, it appears that the actual duty of the established Church, as far as regards the care of souls, is performed at an annual cost of £980,796, and that this sum is divided among 9,824 rectors, vicars and curates, leaving a net annual surplus of £2,758,155 to be apportioned among them. Of 296 clergymen, whose livings vary from £10 to £50 each, 54 only hold a second living—varying in amount from under £50 to £200 a year. The pluralities are therefore not divided among the poorer clergy, but swell the incomes of the higher ranks of the order.

A splendid dinner was given on the 20th of May, to Mr. Hume, of the Parliament. Upwards of four hundred gentlemen were present. The honorable gentleman's address, which teems with spirit, was received with loud and almost interminable cheers.

Several disgraceful and murderous disturbances had occurred among the English and Irish laborers on the North Union Railway, near Preston, Lancashire. One man, named John Trafford, was shot through the body with slugs, and after walking a few yards fell down and expired. Several of the Englishmen received dangerous gunshot wounds. Two Irishmen were removed to the Preston Infirmary, one named Cassidy and the other Cavannah. One of them had both his arms broken by a gun shot. A man named Baxendale received three gun shot wounds, one of which through his loins, entered his bladder. He was past the hope of recovery. A man named William Robinson, received a gun shot wound in the arm and had his skull fractured. Not expected to recover. This will serve as a parallel to some of the *Lynch* cases on this side of the Atlantic. Such affrays are quite as common in England as here.

A great and fatal riot occurred near Canterbury. An insane person, calling himself Sir William H. H. Courtenay, led the rioters on. This character is mentioned as having had very persuasive powers of eloquence. In 1833 he paid a visit to Canterbury, and was known there at that time as an eccentric individual. An election for Parliament having come on, he set up as a candidate. Eventually he was indicted for perjury in advocating the cause of a party of smugglers on the Kentish coast. He was tried and sentenced to transportation, but his punishment was commuted to confinement in an institution for the insane. After four years he was released, on security being given for his good behaviour. On being set at liberty he collected a mob and inflamed it with his harangues. A detachment of soldiery was called out to quell it, and Sir William, on encountering the troops, deliberately shot the Lieutenant, and he was shot in turn. Eleven persons were killed and ten wounded, some of them supposed desperately. The riot exceeds in the brutish dispositions and miserable credulity of those engaged in it, any thing of the kind known in this country.

The good effects of quick steam navigation, are thus alluded to in Farley's Bristol Journal:

That splendid vessel, the Great Western, will leave Kings-road to day on her second voyage, carrying, we understand, about 60 passengers and a bag of letters. We rejoice to learn, that the facility of intercourse thus established with the United States, has already been productive of important results to trade in manufacturing districts. Since the return of the Great Western and Sirius steamers (says the Morning Chronicle) there has been a much greater degree of activity apparent in Lancashire and Yorkshire; for very heavy orders and several large buyers appear to have come by these two ships. The increasing abundance of specie in the United States, the daily improving aspect of banking affairs in that country, and the late triumph of Atlantic steam navigation—all seem to have given confidence and activity to the merchants of Manchester and Leeds.

Unbounded preparations were making for the Coronation of the Queen. A medal had been stamped, for sale on the occasion, on which the face of her Majesty, pronounced a capital likeness—is portrayed. Though the government has resolved that the imposing event shall not be attended with wasteful and unnecessary expenditure, yet it appears that every thing really conducive to the greatness and solemnity of the ceremony is to be on a liberal and magnificent scale. The performance of the sacred music, in particular, which forms a part of the religious service within Westminster Abbey, is to be in a style of unprecedented grandeur.

More fatal prize fights had occurred in the provincial districts.

The General Assembly of Scotland, met in Edinburgh, late in May. Dr. Muir of that city, was chosen Moderator.

We saw it stated that no less than four companies are being formed, to navigate the Atlantic by steam. We wish that Philadelphia could come for a share of the advantages.

A Liverpool paper of the first April says, that the City of Dublin Company are preparing to share in the competition in trans-atlantic steam navigation, and propose announcing their plans immediately.

The British and American Steam Navigation Company's new boat, the British Queen, was launched on the 24th. She is 5,862 tons burthen, her engines of 500 horse power, and her speed is estimated at 10½ knots an hour. She carries 500 tons of cargo, and will accommodate 280 passengers.

Among other items we are pleased to see the following. We learn that the success of the artist in procuring a good likeness of the queen has been complete:

The Queen Victoria honored Mr. Sully, of Philadelphia, on the 16th, with the sixth and final sitting for the whole length portrait of her Majesty in her robes of state.

From France we learn, that the French expedition to the Arctic Pole was on the point of sailing. The corvette La Recherche had left Brest for Havre, where she was to take the scientific committee on board. M. Gaimard, its president, was admitted to a private audience of the King on Tuesday. The Sovereigns of Sweden and Denmark had appointed several *savans* and distinguished officers to accompany the expedition.

Some disturbances occurred on the 20th at the medical school of Montpelier, the rector of which was obliged to call in a military force to restore order.

The Paris journals mention, under date of Toulon, the 24th inst., that the entire French squadron of the Levant, commanded by Admiral Gallois, had been ordered to join the ship Jena, before Tunis. The three-decker Montebello, then undergoing repairs in Toulon, was to proceed to the same destination. Admiral Lalande had been instructed to wait on the Tunisian coast for the arrival of the Ottoman fleet, and to sink it in case the Captain Pasha attempted to land either men or ammunition for the use of the Bey of Tunis. The Jena was to put to sea in the afternoon of the 24th, with the brig Diligence.

From the Philadelphia Exchange Books.

"GREAT WESTERN," June 16, 1838.

Dear Sir—I herewith send you files of the latest papers, London to June 1st, Liverpool June 2d, and Bristol June 2d. The great Western has brought £50-000 in specie, and about 300 tons of goods. The following are the names of the passengers:—Hon. Samuel Conrad, Virgil Maxcy, American Charge d'Affaires, Lieut. Carpenter, U. S. Navy, Lieut. Snyder, U. S. Navy, W. H. Russell, Esq., W. H. Tilstone, Esq., Messrs. E. Moorewood, J. R. Priestly, Miss S. Priestly, Capt. W. Dampier, lady, eleven children and three servants, E. J. Woolsey, Esq., Henry Tobias, Esq., Messrs. John Bottomly, Thomas Oliver, lady, four children and two servants, Jones Bridges, C. T. Friedland, Mr. Allhusent, two children and servant, John Forsyth, H. B. Hall, Nathan Hurst and lady, W. R. Riddle, H. J. Iliffe, W. H. Iliffe, E. H. Bradbury, George Sampson, L. Davidson, Thomas S. Spence, J. H. Vernum, Dr. Daniel Sparks, Isaac Vanamburgh, and Jas. Watt, Esq.

Yours, &c. JAS. HOSKEN.

Summary.

PENNSYLVANIA HALL.—In the cases of Samuel Yeager and Edgar Kimmey, charged with aiding in the destruction of the Pennsylvania Hall, the Attorney General applied to the Judges of the Criminal Court, yesterday, to certify the recognizances to the next Oyer and Terminer, to meet in September. The Court, by the President, Judge Todd, expressing a doubt as to the validity of such certificate, and the regularity of the course, the defendants were called, and, answering, were on motion of the Attorney General directed to enter into new recognizances, to appear at the Oyer and Terminer. Edgar Kimmey, in default of bail, was committed. No action was taken in Yeager's case, the Attorney General agreeing to allow time to the defendant to communicate with his bail. C. J. Jack, Esq., appeared for Kimmey, and objected to the course taken by the Commonwealth. J. M. Read, Esq., appeared for Yeager.

NEWLY INVENTED CARRIAGE.—A light wagon was driven through the principal streets yesterday, with a view of exhibiting some new improvements in the construction of the axles and wheels, suitable for all kinds of wheel carriages. The vehicle in question has what the inventor calls "separate moveable crank axles," so constructed that when the wheels strike a stone, the axles yield to the resistance and abate the suddenness or violence of the shock. The lowness of the axles likewise renders the carriage less liable to be overturned, than by the ordinary construction. On rough roads this invention will be invaluable, especially in cities, where the pavements are scarcely ever fit to be travelled over in common conveyances. Hackney coaches and omnibusses being more generally used in large cities, this improvement would be a great acquisition in their construction, and should at least be tried. A committee of gentlemen of New York have certified to its merits. A wagon built on this principle can be seen at Campfield, Word & Co.'s, No. 410 Broadway.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

BOARD OF HEALTH, NEW YORK.

The public are officially notified that the article in the Herald of this morning, announcing the existence of yellow fever in this city, and that all vessels from the south are placed under rigid quarantine; that the city authorities are alarmed, &c. &c., is without the least foundation in truth. The city of New York, at no season of the year, was ever more healthy, than at this time; there are fewer vessels at Quarantine than usual at this season; fewer patients in the Marine Hospital; and no case of fever even of a suspicious character has occurred in the city or at the Quarantine Hospital up to this day. The undersigned take great pleasure in adding, that there does not at present exist the least apprehension of fever, either on the part of the Commissioners of Health or the Board of Health.

AARON CLARK, Mayor, and
President of the Board of Health.
June 14, 1838. JAS. R. MANLEY, Res. Physician.

Baron Marshal, Minister from Vienna to Washington, has left Vienna for his post.

BOTANIC GARDEN.—The subscription lists are sufficiently filled ($20,000) to warrant the immediate commencement of operations at the proposed Botanic Garden, on the vacant lands, west of Boston common. A barren waste will thus be converted into a delightful retreat.

A Commercial Convention was to assemble at Richmond, Virginia, on Wednesday last, for the purpose of devising means of establishing a direct trade between the southern states and Europe. The Richmond Whig states that most of the towns and counties of Virginia will be represented in the Convention.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—We learn from the Utica Whig that a coroner's inquest was held in that city on Friday last, on the body of Ambrose Baldwin, and the jury returned a verdict that his death was caused by the improper treatment of a Thompsonian doctor, who dosed him, as usual, with lobelia, Cayenne pepper, and other stimulants. The name of the quacking homicide is George F. Fowler.

On Thursday last, the jury in the trial of R. H. White, charged with burning the Treasury buildings, brought in the following verdict: "We, the Jury, find the prisoner, R. H. White, under the plea of limitations, not guilty." The prisoner was accordingly discharged. Nine of the jury signed a declaration acquitting him entirely of the charge.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT,
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Aaron O. Dayton to be Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department, in the place of J. C. Pickett, appointed Charge d'Affairs to the Peru, Bolivian Confederation.

SMITHSONIAN LEGACY.—It is stated that the Smithsonian legacy, which formed the subject of Mr. Rush's mission to England, has been paid over to that functionary, and that he will shortly return with the money, about $500,000, with which college buildings will be erected and professorships endowed in Washington.

OFFICIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 13, 1838.

The Board of Naval Surgeons, recently convened in Philadelphia for the examination of candidates for admission into the Navy, adjourned on the 11th inst.

The following is a list of the approved candidates, in the order of merit, viz:

No. 1. Silam Homes of Rhode Island.
2. Edward B. Van Wyck of New York.
3. Horace D. Taliaferro of Virginia.
4. J. Howard Smith of Pennsylvania.
5. John A. Guion of North Carolina.
6. James M'Clelland of Pennsylvania.
7. Samuel R. Addison of Ohio.
8. William B. Sinclair of Virginia.
9. Samuel Jackson of North Carolina.
10. James Jeffrey Brownlee of New York.
11. Joshua Huntington of Connecticut.
12. Robert B. Banister of Virginia.
13. John S. Whittle of Virginia.
14. Augustus F. Lawyer of New York.
15. Stephen A. M'Creery of Virginia.

From the National Intelligencer.

Commandeur de Figaniere E. Morao, Charge des Affaires from Portugal, near the government of the United States, sailed in the London packet from New York on Monday last, with his family, on a visit to his native country.

It is officially announced that before his departure he presented to the Secretary of State Senor Joao d'Almeida de la Figaniere as Charge des Affaires and Consul General of Portugal during his absence.

Three attempts to fire the city of Charleston were made on the 8th instant, but were discovered in time to prevent any damage. The Courier says, the vigilance of the citizens is such as to render any farther attempts perfectly futile, and if they should be made, the chances of detection are almost certain. Luis Llise, a Spaniard, convicted in May last of the murder of David Johnson, was executed at Charleston, on the 8th instant.

THE CAPTURE OF FIVE SLAVE VESSELS.—The Bermuda Gazette of the 29th of May contains a notice of the arrival at Hamilton of her Majesty's ship Pearl, commanded by Lord Paget, having in charge two slave vessels captured by the Pearl, toward the close of April—one was the brig Diligent, captured after a chase of sixteen hours. She had on board *four hundred and eighty slaves*, besides a crew of forty-five men—forty of the poor slaves had died on the passage The other was the Opposition, and was captured the same day. She had, however, previously landed her slaves on the south side of Cuba.

Another slaver, the brig Camoens, with *five hunderd and eighty slaves*, had been captured by the British armed schooner Sappho.

The schooner Benjamin Gaither, Conover, arrived last evening from Chagres, reports that on the 23d of May, when off Ponce, P. R. fell in with and was boarded by H. B. M. brig Snake, which reported that she had captured two slave vessels, which were bound for the Havana—the Matilda and Arrogant.

A letter of a late date from Canton, via St. Helena, received at Boston, makes no mention of any difficulty or interruption in the trade with any foreign nation. A French and English vessel had recently sailed; and the barque Frederick, Warren, of Boston had arrived.

ABOLITION AND POLITICS.—We understand that at the late abolition convention which sat at Pittsburg, a resolution was passed to vote *against* the *new constitution* of this state at the election in October. We further learn, that this resolution was strenuously opposed by several prominent abolition delegates present, as giving them the appearance of a political party; but they were outvoted and the resolution passed as stated.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—An effort has been made, in the Connecticut Legislature, to extend the right of suffrage to free negroes. The motion to strike out the word "white" from the clause defining the persons qualified to vote, was negatived, by a vote of 165 to 33.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.—The New Haven Herald publishes an abstract of the law passed at the recent Session of the Conn. Legislature in regard to fugitive slaves, or persons claimed as such. It provides—

1. That when any person held to labor or service in any state or territory of the United States shall escape into this State, [Connecticut,] the person entitled to service may have a habeas corpus to bring him before a Judge or before the County or Superior Court, if in session, or if in a city, before a city Court. 2. The proof to obtain this writ shall be the affidavit of the applicant stating the facts. 3. On bringing in the person, the Judge or Court may hear the case, and if necessary adjourn the hearing, committing him to the custody of the Sheriff or taking bond for his appearance. 4. If requested by either party, the trial shall be by Jury of 12 men. 5. If on trial the Court or Jury find that the claimant is not entitled to his services, they may discharge him from custody and award damages. If they find the applicant entitled to his service, the Court shall grant a certificate to that effect, and allow him to take him back to the State where he belongs. 6. This certificate shall be sufficient authority to remove him through and out of the State. The fees to be paid by the claimant. 8. No justice or officer of this State shall grant any warrant unless authorized to issue the writ of habeas corpus, on panalty of $500 9. No person shall remove any such person from this State except as aforesaid, on penalty of $500.

Miscellany.

STATISTICS OF FRANCE.—Some curious facts have been collected in a work on the Statistics of France, by the Count d'Angeville, a selection from which we offer to our readers. Life is of longest duration in the department of L'Orne, and shortest in that of the Seine. The age of 100 years is rarely attained in any part of France. Illegitimate birth is most frequent in the department of the Seine, where it amounts to 313 in every thousand; in that of the Ille-et-Vilaine, and in Bretagne, it occurs more rarely than elsewhere. Before the revolution of 1789, only 40,000 foundlings were maintained in the hospitals, and in 1833 the number amounted to 129,000. Most exceptions from insufficient height, are to be found in la Haute-Vienne when recruiting for the army, and in the department of La Meurthe most exceptions take place on account of feebleness of constitution. Education is more general in the department of the Jura, and a singular coincidence between the amount of instruction and that of doors and windows is remarked by M. d'Angeville. Where these exist in the greatest number, or, in fact, where the houses are best lighted and aired, the inhabitants are also most enlightened, so that a stranger, in passing through a town, may be able to estimate the mental cultivation of the people by counting the doors and windows of their dwellings.

SUBMARINE VOLCANO.—On the 25th of last November, the Captain and passengers of the brig *Cæsar*, from Havre, on passing the bank of Bahama, saw an enormous fire which increased till it had tinged the whole of the sky and part of the horizon. It was kept in sight for four hours, and could only be accounted for as proceeding from a submarine volcano. On the 3rd of January, the Captain of the *Sylphide*, also from Havre, being on the same spot, found the sea disturbed, and whitish in colour, which he attributed to the same cause. To these notices, conveyed to the French Academy of Sciences, M. Moreau de Jonnes adds, that on the 30th of the same November, an earthquake took place at Martinique. The shock was violent, and the heat very great.

LEAD.—Chemists have long turned their attention towards the different combinations of water and acetic acid with oxide of lead, and which are so valuable to medicine, to the arts, and to analysis; but the subject is still incomplete. M. Payen, however, has been making some important progress in this branch of chemistry, and the most interesting part of his labours consists in the discovery of a new acetate of lead, and an equally new combination between water and protoxide of lead. In the course of his researches, he has been able to explain several phenomena, the causes of which have been hitherto unknown, and which are highly interesting in the matter of analysis.

SOUNDS CAUSED BY ELECTRICITY.—M. Sellier has found it sufficient to place an electric diamond upon a pane of glass in order to produce sounds. When a well polished sewing needle, suspended from a hair is placed in a glass bowl filled with an acid sulphate of copper, the bowl crackles, even after the needle has been withdrawn and the liquid poured out. Small currents of common electricity become perceptible to the ear, by means of a wheaten straw, struck upon a drum of vegetable paper.

SILKWORMS.—The experience of M. Bonafous, proves the efficacy of the Chinese method of feeding silkworms on rice flour; and he has even gone further, and discovered that these caterpillars will eat various kinds of farina, and even the fecula of potatoes.

CROWNED HEADS.—The following is a list of the principal sovereigns of Europe at the present time: Great Britain, Victoria, born 24th May, 1819; Holland, William Frederick, born August 24, 1772; Belgium, Leopold I., born December 16, 1770; Austria, Frederick I., born April 19, 1793; Prussia, Frederick William III., born August 3, 1770; France, Louis Phillippe, born October 6, 1773; Spain, Isabella III., born October 10, 1830; Portugal, Maria II., born April 14, 1829; Denmark, Frederick VI., born January 28, 1767; Russia, Nicholas I., born July 5, 1796; Turkey, Mahomed II., born July 30, 1785; Greece, Otho I., born June 1, 1815.

Statistics.

STATISTICS OF GOLD.—But little has been said about the gold of the southern states for the last two years, and we know not to what extent they have partaken of the embarrassments of the times, as money must be expended before the gold can be *reached*. We understand that attempts will be made, the present year, to prosecute the enterprize of opening and working some of the mines in Virginia, with renewed vigour.

The first notice of gold of the United States on the records of the mint, occurs in the transactions of the year 1814. From that year to 1823, inclusive, the average annual amount received at the mint did not exceed 2,500 dollars. Since the last mentioned date, the progressive increase to 1834 has been remarkable Since 1834 there has been a material falling off. Thus:

In 1824	$5,000	In 1831	$520,000
1825	17,000	1832	678,000
1826	20,000	1833	868,000
1827	21,000	1834	898,000
1828	46,000	1835	698,500
1829	140,000	1836	467,000
1830	466,000	1837	282,000
		Total	$5,126,500

Previously to the year 1829, only the state of North Carolina had furnished gold to the mint. Within that year gold was received also from Virginia and South Carolina. Early in 1830 it began to be received from Georgia, and in 1831 from Tennessee and Alabama. But a small part of the gold is sent to the United States Mint; the greater part being sent to Europe, and much being used by Jewellers and others in this country. Mr. Bissell, in 1831, estimated the weekly products of the gold mines in the United States to be equal in value to $100,000, or five millions of dollars annually. Since that date, many mines have been opened, particularly in Virginia.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

From the Bridgeport Republican.

RAIL-ROADS.—We are indebted to a gentleman in this city who has gathered much valuable information in relation to the great works of internal improvement, for the annexed list of the cost, per mile, of the principal railroads in the Northern States.

Boston and Worcester, in Massachusetts,	$37,000 per mile.
Boston and Providence in Massachusetts,	42,000 " "
Western rail-road, in Mass.	34,500 " "
Average cost of the above,	37,833 " "
Norwich and Worcester, partly in Connecticut, and part in Mass.	22,000 " "
Stonington Road, partly in Connecticut and part in Rhode Island,	52,000 " "
New Haven and Hartford, in Connecticut, say	20,000 " "
Housatonic rail-road in Connecticut,	13,200 " "
Albany and Schenectady in New York,	61,000 " "
Utica and Schenectady in New York,	19,000 " "
Harlem Rail-Road in New York,	100,000 " "
Long Island Rail-Road in N. York,	
Columbia and Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania,	40,311 " "
Alleghany Portage road in Pennsylvania,	45,000 " "
New Jersey Rail-Road, New Jersey,	45,000 " "
Camden and Amboy, New Jersey,	40,000 " "

CANAL TOLLS.—Tolls collected on the New York State Canals from the opening of the navigation to the 1st of June in the year 1837 and 1838:

	1837.	1838.
Up to the 1st week in May,	$139,670 92	$178,309 21
During 2d " "	46,802 39	51,875 77
" 3d " "	35,400 72	54,307 28
" 4th " "	46,226 40	56,916 89
	$268,100 43	$341,409 15

The increase over the tolls of 1837 is $73,308 72, or 27 per cent.

The flour and wheat received from the canal at Albany and West Troy during the 4th week in May 1837 and 1838 were as follows:

	Bls. Flour.	*Bush. Wheat.*
1838	42,985	18,043
1837	16,639	10,012
Increase,	26,346	8,031

The annual report of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, read at the anniversary in Boston last week, states the receipts of the year at $63,390 19, and the expenses $106,910 90; making the excess of expenditure over the receipts $43,520 71.

The fund given by Dr. Franklin to the city of Boston, to be loaned to young mechanics on setting up business, now amounts to $23,453.

TRADE OF THE WEST.—During the month of May last, there arrived at Cleveland, by way of the canal, 30,870,983 lbs. of property. During the corresponding month last year, 20,090,074 lbs.

The following are some of the principal articles that arrived during the past month, viz:

149,599 bushels of Wheat,
11.667 do. Corn,
58,875 barrels of Flour,
16.446 do. Pork,
2,874 do. Whiskey,
511,907 pounds of Bacon,
478,024 do. Lard.

There were cleared from Cleveland, during the month of May of the present year, 3,558,878 pounds.

During the corresponding month last year, 1,873,-545 lbs.—*Cleveland Herald.*

The Boston Mercantile Journal gives the following statement of the quantity of wines and ardent spirits imported into the port of Boston, for the years 1827 and 1837, viz:

	1827 Gallons.	1837 Gallons.
Rum,	378,400	89,320
Brandy,	308,760	72,360
Gin,	204,040	116,460
Wine,	524,000	397,000
Gallons,	1,415,200	675,140

from which it appears that the importations of wines and ardent spirits have diminished more than one half in quantity in a period of ten years.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES AT AND FROM PHILADELPHIA.—Table No. 1 shows that the average foreign arrivals at the port of Philadelphia each year, from 1790 to 1800 were 616; from 1800 to 1810, 541; from 1820 to 1830, 459; from 1830 to 1837, 427. The average yearly coastwise arrivals from 1790 to 1800 were 1019; from 1800 to 1810, 1332; from 1810 to 1820, 1181. from 1820 to 1830, 1458; from 1830 to 1837, 3237. The population of the city and county of Philadelphia was in 1790, 54,391; in 1800, 81,009; in 1810, 111,210; in 1820, 137,097; in 1830, 188,961; in 1837, 238,091.

Table No. 2 shows that in 1833, 1957 vessels sailed from the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, carrying coal valued at $1,135,203 25; in 1834, 1621 vessels sailed, carrying coal, valued at $805,296; in 1835, 2354 vessels sailed, carrying coal valued at $1,173,269; in 1836, 3188 vessels sailed, carrying coal valued at $1,853,-934 50; in 1837, 3302 vessels sailed, carrying coal valued at $2,215,718 75. Of the vessels which sailed in 1833, 1844 are supposed to have used the Cape May channel; in 1834, 1494 do. do. do.; in 1835, 2119 do. do. do.; in 1836, 2883 do. do. do.; in 1837, 2818 do. do. do.

Table No. 3 shows that the probable arrivals at the port of Philadelphia, were by

	Cape Henlopen channel.	Cape May channel.
In 1833,	684	1635
In 1834,	625	1371
In 1835,	662	1724
In 1836,	628	2488
In 1837,	609	2390

Major Bache's Report.

Poetry.

From Bentley's Miscellany.

COUNT CASKO'WHISKEY AND HIS THREE HOUSES.

A TEMPERANCE BALLAD.

There is a demon in the land,
A demon fierce and frisky,
Who steals the souls of mortal men,
His name is Casko'whiskey.

Lo! mounted on a fiery steed,
He rides through town and village,
And calls the workman from his shop,
The farmer from his tillage.

Clutched in his lanky red right hand,
He holds a mighty bicker,
Whose polished sides run daily o'er,
With floods of burning liquor.

Around him press the clamorous crowds,
To taste his liquor greedy;
But chiefly come the poor and sad—
The suffering and the needy.

All those oppressed by grief and debts,
The dissolute—the lazy,
Draggle-tail'd sluts, and shirtless men,
And young girls, lewd and crazy.

"Give! give!" they cry, "O, give us drink!
Give us your burning liquor,
We'll empty fast as you can fill
Your fine capacious bicker.

"Give! give us drink to drown our care,
And make us light and frisky,
Give! give! and we will bless thy name,
Thou good Count Casko'whiskey!"

And then the demon hears them cry,
Right merrily he laugheth,
And holds the bicker out to all,
And each poor idiot quaffeth.

The first drop warms their shivering skins,
And drives away their sadness,
The second lights their sunken eyes
And fills their souls with gladness.

The third drop makes them shout and roar,
And play each furious antic.
The fourth drop boils their very blood,
The fifth drop drives them frantic!

And still they drink the burning draught,
Till old Count Casko'whiskey
Holds his bluff sides with laughter fierce,
To see them all so frisky.

"More! more!" they cry, "come give us more!
More of that right good liquor!
Fill up, old boy, that we may drain
Down to the dregs your bicker!"

The demon spurs his fiery steed,
And laughs a laugh so hollow,
Then waves his bicker in the air,
And beckons them to follow.

On! on! he rides, and onwards rush,
The heedless thousands after,
While over hill and valley wide,
Resounds his fiendish laughter.

On! on! they rush, through mud and mire,
On! on! they rush, exclaiming,
"O Casko'whiskey, give us more,
More of that liquor flaming!"

At last he stops his foaming steed,
Beside a rushing river,
Whose waters to the palate sweet,
Are poisonous to the liver.

"There!" says the demon, "drink your fill—
Drink of these waters mellow,
They'll make your bright eyes blear and dull,
And turn your white skins yellow.

"They'll cause the little sense you have
By inches to forsake you,
They'll cause your limbs to faint and fail
And palsies dire to shake you!

"They'll fill your homes with care and grief,
And cloth your backs with tatters,
They'll fill your hearts with evil thoughts,
But never mind!—what matters!

"Though virtue sink, and reason fail,
And social ties dissever,
I'll be your friend in hour of need,
And find you homes for ever!

"For I have built three mansions high,
Three strong and goodly houses,
To lodge at least each jolly soul
Who all his life carouses!

"The first, it is a goodly house,
Black are its walls, and high,
And full of dungeons deep and fast,
Where death-doomed felons lie.

"The second is a lazar-house,
Rank, fœtid, and unholy;
Where, fettered by diseases foul,
And hopeless melancholy,

"The victims of potation deep
Pine on their couch of sadness;
Some calling death to end their pain,
And some imploring madness.

"The third house is a spacious house,
To all but sots appalling;
Where, by the parish bounty fed,
Vile, in the sunshine crawling,

"The worn-out drunkard ends his days,
And eats the dole of others,
A plague and burden to himself,
An eye-sore to his brothers!

"So drink the waters of this stream,
Drink deep the cup of ruin!
Drink, and like heroes madly rush
Each man to his undoing!

"One of my mansions, high and strong,
One of my goodly houses,
Is sure to lodge each jolly soul
Who to the dregs carouses!"

Into the stream his courser plunged,
And all the crowd plunged after;
While over hill and valley wide
Resounded peals of laughter.

For well he knew, this demon old,
How vain was all his preaching;
The ragged crew that round him flocked
Were too far gone for teaching.

Even as they wallow in the stream,
They cry aloud quite frisky,
"Here's to thy health, thou best of friends!
Kind, generous Casko'whiskey!

"We care not for thy houses three.
We live but for the present,
And merry will we make it yet,
And quaff these waters pleasant!"

Loud laughs the fiend, to hear them speak,
And lifts his brimming bicker,
"Drink, fools!" quoth he, "you'll pay your scot;
I'll have your souls for liquor!" C. M.

LANE'S TRANSLATION OF THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.

In spite of the disadvantage of a translation made from the French instead of the original, and by persons not over well versed in Oriental customs or character, the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments* has been, and continues to be the delight of youth and the occasional recreation of age. The novelties and wonders which it opens up, the strange and fascinating kind of life and the variety of adventures which it contains, are alluring to childhood. The lessons of prudence and worldly instruction that it imparts, render the book attractive to maturer years; which, swayed by old associations or by the obvious belief of the writers in the marvels they relate, tacitly admit them to be *speciosa miracula*.

The merit of the work, which is tested by a popular circulation wider than the Classics, and perhaps than the Scriptures—for it circulates over the Christian and Mahometan world—deserves a better translation than our literature possesses. And no fitter man than Mr. Lane could be found to undertake the task; for he has given ample proof of his knowledge of the Arabian language and of Egypto-Arabic customs, in his account of the Modern Egyptians. His plan is as judicious as his acquirements are sufficient. The object he proposes to himself in this new translation is, faithfully to reflect the original without interpolations or omissions, except "of such portions as the translator deems uninteresting or on any account objectionable." Truth is always valuable for itself; but, independent of being more true as regards the points, incidents, and character of the tales, the present version, Mr. Lane says, will give an exact picture of Arabian manners, which, "since the downfal of the Arab Empire of Bagdad," are to be found in perfection at Cairo. How far this is the case, we are not prepared to dispute; though we incline to think that the personal feelings springing from long residence in the city which has been to him an *alma mater*, may induce our author not to make sufficient allowance for the lapse of ages, the change of masters, and the influx of foreigners, or even for the evidence of the book he is at work upon. But be this as it may, the narrative, in the Part before us, has unquestionably an Oriental character, yet one differing considerably from all other pictures of Oriental life that we have met with; being more primitive in manners, more simple, and less *knowing* in estimating the distinctions of life and the observance of its forms. The brother Sultans, whose matrimonial misfortunes and subsequent experience of the faithlessness of the sex give occasion to Shahrazad to tell the "Tales of a Thousand and One Nights," are invested in the descriptions with all the external power and riches of royalty, such as they might seem to the fancy of an Arab; but their feelings and behaviour are those, we opine, of a desert chief. Speaking with submission to Orientalists, there is another internal evidence in the tales, of a very simple, that is of an Arab state of society. The supernatural impossibilities, and geographical absurdities, are indeed articles of common belief throughout all the East, unless perhaps where a familiar intercourse with the Europeans may have induced doubt; but the infidelities of the Sultanas, their punishment by their lords, the conduct of the monarchs in leaving their thrones, and the determination of Shahriyar to behead each new wife the morning after the wedding, are told with the good faith of a trusting story-teller applying vulgar gallantries to the great, and the coolness of an Oriental too accustomed to little displays of regal power to deem them worthy of comment. The tales themselves bear evidence of a primitive state of society. Their wisdom arises from direct and homely instances of universal application, not from any power of generalizing or any attempt at it. They present results without any minute filling-up, and bring about changes without any of those attempts at smoothing together, or explanation, which writers in an awakening state of society find necessary to secure the credence of a reflecting generation. Abstracting national character, they remind us of the popular national tales of Europe.

The translation forms only one literary characteristic of the present edition, and that perhaps the smallest. To each chapter notes are appended, as yet far exceeding text in quantity, and devoted to its illustration. Sometimes these notes are brief explanations, or remarks on the work or its allusions; but frequently they are elaborate commentaries on the religion, superstitions, manners, customs, and scientific notions of the people, if that can be called science which is physically impossible. Of the nature of these notes, a few samples will convey an idea.

MAHOMETAN ARTICLES OF BELIEF.

1. Belief in God, who is without beginning or end, the sole Creator and Lord of the universe, having absolute power, and knowledge, and glory and perfection.

2. Belief in his Angels, who are impeccable beings, created of light; and Genii (Jinn,) who are peccable, created of smokeless fire. The Devils, whose chief is Iblees, or Satan, are evil Genii.

3. Belief in his Scriptures, which are his uncreated word, revealed to his prophets. Of these there now exist, but held to be greatly corrupted, the Pentateuch of Moses, the Psalms of David, and the Gospel of Jesus Christ; and, in an uncorrupted and incorruptible state, the Koran, which is held to have abrogated, and to surpass in excellence, all preceding revelations.

4. Belief in his Prophets and Apostles; the most distinguished of whom are Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Jesus, and Mohammed. Jesus is held to be more excellent than any of those who preceded him; to have been born of a virgin, and to be the Messiah, and the word of God, and a spirit proceeding from Him, and not partaking of his essence, and not to be called the Son of God. Mohammed is held to be more excellent than all; the last and greatest of prophets and apostles; the most excellent of the creatures of God.

5. Belief in the general resurrection and judgment, and in future rewards and punishments, chiefly of a coporeal nature: that the punishments will be eternal to all but wicked Mohammedans; and that none but Mohammedans will enter into a state of happiness.

6. Belief in God's predestination of all events, both good and evil.

ARABIAN ESTIMATE OF THE SEX.

The wickedness of women is a subject upon which the stronger sex among the Arabs, with an affected feeling of superior virtue, often dwell in common conversation. That women are deficient in judgment or good sense, is held as a fact not to be disputed even by themselves, as it rests on an assertion of the Prophet; but that they possess a superior degree of cunning, is pronounced equally certain and notorious. The general depravity is pronounced to be much greater than that of men. "I stood," said the Prophet, "at the gate of Paradise; and lo, most of its inmates were the poor! and I stood at the gate of Hell; and lo, most of its inmates were women!" In allusion to women, the Khaleefeh 'Omar said, "Consult them, and do the contrary of what they advise." But this is not to be done merely for the sake of opposing them, or when other advice can be had. "It is desirable for a man," says a learned Iman, "before he enters on any important undertaking, to consult ten intelligent persons among his particular friends; or, if he have not more than five such friends, let him consult each of them twice; or, if he have not more than one friend, he should consult him ten times, at ten different visits; if he have not one to consult, let him return to his wife, and consult her; and whatsoever she advises him to do, let him do the contrary; so shall he proceed rightly in his affair, and attain his object." A truly virtuous wife is, of course, excepted in this rule; such a person is as much respected by Moslems as she is (at least according to their own account) rarely met with by them. When woman was created, the Devil, we are told, was delighted, and said, "Thou art half of my host; and thou art the depository of my secret; and thou art my arrow, with which I shoot and miss not."

The Mahometans, it seems, acknowledge two kinds of destiny—one general, or as it were in the nature of things, and unalterable; the other peculiar, and capable of being changed, God willing, by prayer. And in some cases their conduct seems to show that they consider a particular result capable of being influenced by human means.

The Arabs in general constantly have recourse both to charms and medicines, not only for the cures, but also for the prevention of diseases. They indeed have a strange passion for medicine, which shows that they do not consider fate as altogether unconditional. Nothing can exceed the earnestness with which they often press a European traveller for a dose; and the more violent the remedy, the better are they pleased. The following case will serve as an example. Three donkey-drivers, conveying the luggage of two British travellers from Boolak to Cairo, opened a bottle which they observed in a basket, and finding it to contain, as they had suspected, brandy, emptied it down their throats; but he who had the last, on turning up the bottle, got the tail of a scorpion into his mouth; and looking through the bottle, to his great horror, saw it contained a number of these reptiles, with tarantulas, vipers, and beetles. Thinking that they had poisoned themselves, but not liking to rely upon faith, they persuaded a man to come to me for medicine. He introduced the subject to me by saying, "O, Efendee, do an act of kindness; there are three men poisoned; in your mercy give them medicine, and save their lives;" and then he related the whole affair, without concealing the theft. I replied, that they did not deserve medicine; but he urged that by giving it I should obtain an immense reward. "Yes," said I, "'he who saveth a soul alive, shall be as if he had saved the lives of all mankind.'" I said this to try the feeling of the applicant; who, expressing admiration of my knowledge, urged me to be quick, lest the men should die; thus showing himself to be no unconditional fatalist. I gave him three strong doses of tartar emetic; and he soon came back to thank me, saying that the medicine was most admirable, for the men had hardly swallowed it when they almost vomited their hearts and livers, and every thing else in their bodies.

From a distrust in fate, some Moslems even shut themselves up during the prevalence of plague; but this practice is generally condemned. A Syrian friend of mine who did so nearly had his door broken open by his neighbours. Another of my friends, one of the most distinguished of the Ulama, confessed to me his conviction of the lawfulness of quarantine, and argued well in favour of it; but said that he dare not openly avow such an opinion. "The Apostle of God" said he, "God favour and preserve him! hath commanded, that we should not enter a city where there is pestilence, nor go out from it. Why did he say, 'Enter it not?'—because, by so doing, we should expose ourselves to the disease. Why did he say. "Go not out of it?'—because, by so doing, we should carry the disease to others. The Prophet was tenderly considerate of our welfare; but the present Moslems in general are like bulls (brute beasts;) and they hold the meaning of this command to be, go not into a city where there is pestilence, because this would be rashness; and go not out from it, because this would be distrusting God's power to save you from it."

Many of the vulgar and ignorant among modern Moslems believe that the unchangeable destinies of every man are written upon his head, in what are termed the sutures of the skull.

The wood-cuts, that thickly inlay the text, become a prominent feature of this book: they not merely adorn, but really illustrate its pages. Assuming the correctness of the translator's theory as to Cairo, the costumes, the furniture, the dwellings, &c. represent the habits and mode of life described in the stories with minute accuracy.

The value of these graphic comments is the greater, though less ostentatious, from their being made subservient to the invention of the designer, Mr. HARVEY, in giving picturesque effect to the incident depicted. The cavalcade of the brother Sultans—the revels of the faithless Sultanas and the slaves in the garden—the interview of the Wezeer and his daughter Shahrazad, and her reception by the King, whose deadly purpose she so successfully diverts—and the Oriental shop of the merchant—have all the seeming verisimilitude that belongs to authentic delineations. The apparitions of the Genii, like a column of cloud assuming shape, and the aspect of the gigantic Afreet, though purely imaginative, acquire a degree of reality by the juxtaposition of characteristic costumes. In a word, the union of fact and fancy is complete; and the figures are graceful, spirited, and expressive. The engravings are the perfection of the present refined style of the art; in delicacy and sharpness of line, and pictorial effect, they may vie with etchings on copper; and every leaf is enriched with one or more.

From the Bristol County Democrat.

MUSIC, A BRANCH OF POPULAR EDUCATION.

It may be recollected that the School Committee of Boston introduced some time since, vocal music as a branch of iustruction into one or two of the schools of that city, and appointed a Sub-Committee to take charge of the experiment. The following is an extract from their report:

"The first quarterly examination in this branch took place on the 11th day of February last. It was a very satisfactory and triumphant exhibition. Only about fifteen lessons had been given, and the Committee were not more pleased than astonished at the progress which had been made. Some of the exercises had all the precision and beauty of the mathematics, and seemed admirably fitted to discipline and arrest the attention. The utmost subordination and order prevailed during the musical exercises. After going through the exercises in vocal sound, the children sang together some simple songs and a hymn, in good time, and with excellent effect. After the exhibition was finished, the Committee asked the scholars whether they liked these exercises. They unanimously made answer, yes. They were then asked if their parents liked them—and again they all answered, yes. They were then asked, if the introduction of music into the school caused them to study their lessons in the other branches less, and they all answered, no. The instructors of the school answered the same questions in the same way. On the whole, the Committee are of opinion that the toughest sceptic could not resist the evidence of the senses which this exhibition furnished. The experiment now in successful operation is of the most interesting and important character, and under the fostering care of the School Committee, it is hoped that it may lead to some valuable results in the science of popular education, which may spread not only through the city, but also through the commonwealth and the country."

A like experiment is going on at this time in Paris, of which we take the following account from a recent foreign review, in answer to inquiries addressed to M. Mainzer, at Paris, concerning the singing school for artizans, recently opened by him there, with extraordinary success:

"You ask me for some details concerning my singing school, opened for the benefit of our artizans. It gives me great pleasure to answer your inquiries. In the month of May, 1836, I opened singing classes for the working class, in the two extreme quarters of Paris—the Fauxbourg St. Antoine, and the Fauxbourg St. Jaques. Hundreds crowded to the lessons, which I offered them gratuitously. The beginning was difficult, neither the ears, nor the voices of my pupils having been exercised; and it required all the strong desire I felt to improve them for me to endure the false and often intolerable voices of my scholars. But, however discouraged myself, I continued to encourage them: and by degrees, when they had begun to distinguish the difference of sounds, when they could comprehend the interval of one note or sound from another, their ears and their voices were transformed—became more flexible, and from that time, their progress was as rapid, as their interest was vivid.

In the month of December, I opened a new class and more than 800 artizans presented themselves; many hundreds more could not be accommodated, the room being full. The difficulty I had experienced at the first beginning, did not exist with this new body of pupils—for those of the first class assisted me as monitors, or rather as under teachers, and the course went on so rapidly that it was finished in four months, while I was still proceeding with the instruction of the first class. All the strangers who have visited the establishment, have agreed that nothing can be more interesting than the attention and memory with which my pupils apply themselves. And yet these are men of every condition, from every quarter—strangers to each other—whom no one knows, not even myself, save by seeing them come once a week, each sitting with his little book in his hand, in the same place. There are among them workmen of every shade; locksmiths, weavers, hatters, cabinet makers, piano forte manufacturers, carvers, and a very great number of printers and engravers. Strangers now come to hear, as well as to see, this extraordinary school. Composers, literary men, and ladies, are among our guests. I am received among my pupils with shouts of welcome and good will. I should never have done, were I to begin to tell the manner in which one or other individual among them has sought privately to testify his gratitude and regard towards me."

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence, it is stated that nine were born in Massachusetts; eight in Virginia; five in Maryland; four in Connecticut; four in New Jersey; four in Pennsylvania; four in South Carolina; three in New York; three in Delaware; two in Rhode Island; one in Maine; three in Ireland; two in England; two in Scotland; and one in Wales.

Twenty-one were attorneys; ten mechanics; four physicians; three farmers; one clergyman; one printer; sixteen were men of fortune.

Eight were graduates of Harvard College; four of Yale; three of New Jersey; two of Philadelphia; two of William and Mary; three of Cambridge, England; two of Edinburgh; and one of St. Omer's.

At the time of their deaths, five were over 90 years of age; seven between 80 and 90; eleven between 70 and 80; twelve between 60 and 70; eleven between 50 and 60; seven between 40 and 50; one died at the age of 27, and the age of two uncertain.

At the time of signing the declaration, the average of the members was 44 years.

They lived to the average of more than sixty-five years and ten months. The youngest member was Edward Rutlege, of South Carolina, who was in his 27th year. He lived to the age of 51. The next youngest member was Thomas Lynch, of the same state, who was also in his 27th year. He was cast away at sea in the fall of 1776.

Benjamin Franklin was the oldest member. He was in his seventy-first year when he signed the declaration. He lived in 1790, and survived 16 of his younger brethren. Stephen Hopkins, of Rhode Island, the next oldest member, was born in 1707, and died in 1785.

Charles Carroll attained the greatest age, dying in his 96th year. William Ellery, of Rhode Island, died in his 91st year.—*Sailor's Mag.*

LONGEVITY.

There is now living at Wordsley, near Stourbridge, a man aged 112 years! In his youthful days, he was accidentally deprived of speech and hearing, by a cut he received across the temple; but his eyesight is so good that he is able to read and write the schoolboy's small hand. He is a gardener by profession, walks remarkably well, and does not appear more than seventy years old.

The death of a centenarian soldier at Tillau, named Andrew Kamm, is mentioned in the Prussian State Gazette. He had attained the age of 113, and had served during the seven years war in Belling's regiment of Hussars. He was also present in the engagement when Blucher was taken prisoner. Five wives had fallen to his lot, and had borne him twenty-five children, none of whom however survived him, the youngest having died at the age of 70! With the exception of his being deaf, Kamm had preserved the use of all his faculties, and six weeks before his death had walked a couple of leagues to go to church.

Died recently, at Ballybrow, in the parish of Powers court, aged 110 years, Mary Hefferman. She was eleven years of age at the time of the hard frost, which commenced in the year 1739.

Died, at Troy, New York, on the 17th ult., Capt. John Reilay, aged one hundred and four years and fourteen days.

MR. BUTLER.—On Monday, a goodly number of citizens followed to his long resting place Mr. William Butler, aged 108 years, and we look for some notice of the man who has been so long mingled with the affairs of life, though in an humble station. We were wont to meet the old gentleman in the street, and talk with him of things of other days. "He had been a soldier in his youth, and fought in various battles." Among the earliest of his military movements, was that with Braddock's army, he being a soldier therein, and sharing in the discomfiture and danger of the defeat. Before he went westward, he was encamped, if we recollect aright, in the woods, away up at the corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets—and pleasant was it to hear the old gentleman, as he leaned upon his crutch, discourse of Washington and the scenes in which he had followed with his eye that good man. Some of the family must have stores of anecdotes from the deceased—his long life enabled him to see much, and his good nature made him a cheerful and talkative companion.—*United States Gazette.*

THOMAS CARN.—Of this venerable individual, the following account is given in Taylor's Annals of Health and Long Life:

"The most remarkable instance of longevity which we meet with in British history, is that of Thomas Carn, who, according to the parish register of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, died on the 26th January, 1588, at the astonishing age of 207 years. He was born in the reign of Richard II., anno Domini 1381, and lived in the reigns of twelve Kings and Queens, viz. Richard II., Henry IV., V. and VI., Edward IV. and V., Richard III., Henry VII. and VIII., Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth. The veracity of this statement may be readily ascertained by any person who may choose to consult the above register."

SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

FORCING PUMP.—Mr. Newman, of Baltimore, has recently invented a fire engine pump, by which, with the aid of four men, water was forced 500 feet through hose, and thence to the top of a three story house, leaving head sufficient to be very useful in case of fire—an excellent article for towns or cities not having water works.

The New Haven Herald states that the explorations of Professor Sheppard at Bristol, in Connecticut, have proved that a very rich bed of copper ore exists at that place. The veins are said to be ninety feet broad, are not deep, and the ore raised has paid the expenses incurred in digging. Stamping mills, smelting furnaces, &c., are being built, and efficient arrangements for the further prosecution of the work have been determined upon by those interested.

A PHOTOMETER.—An European philosopher, A. M. Coquocci, has invented a new optical instrument, by the help of which he hopes to be able to observe comets better than by any former method, and to determine the relative size of the stars.

It is stated in a Paris paper that Commodore Elliot has, during his late cruise, made a large collection of antiquities, from the plains of Marathon and Troy, the neighborhood of Athens and Sunium, different parts of Syria, especially Balbec, the Holy land and Egypt. The most curious articles in this collection are two sarcophagi of marble, found near Beyroot, on the site of the city of Beryta. They were discovered sixteen feet deep in the soil, by a peasant who was digging to set out a mulberry tree. The Commodore purchased them, and caused them to be transported on board the frigate from a height of 600 feet above the sea. Five hundred men of the crew joined their efforts to carry these masses a distance of a mile and a half. These sarcophagi are of white marble, all in one piece; the smallest has this inscription: *Julia Mamæa Augusta.* She was the mother of Alexander Severus, Emperor in the year 222 of the Christian era. The two monuments were empty when they were taken by the crew of the Constitution.

THE ORGAN.

The new organ of the second Presbyterian Church, to which we referred in our observations yesterday morning, was made by Mr. Henry Knauff of this city. It is believed to be the largest that has been erected in the United States, in regard to the number of stops, the number of pipes, and the quantity of diapason tone.

It is to be regretted that the effect of placing it in a recess, and of elevating part of the instrument above the ceiling of the church, both of which were made necessary by the architecture of the organ loft, prevents the full development of its power; but with these disadvantages which every musician can estimate, it is still remarkable for its force, as well as the richness and beauty of its combinations.

The instrument contains twenty-two diapason tones, distributed as follows:—

GREAT ORGAN—Compass from CC. to F. in alt.

	Pipes
1—Bourdon 16 feet tone This stop takes the place of the double open diapason, over which it possesses a considerable advantage in mechanical arrangement and effect.	54
2—Open Diapason—metal	54
3—Stopt Diapason—treble and metal	54
4—German Diapason—metal A soft pleasant intonation.	54
5—Viol di Gamba—metal	54
6—Principal—metal	54
7—Night Horn—metal a peculiar hollow intonation between the German flute and the French horn.	54
8—Twelfth—metal	54
9—Fifteenth—metal	54
10—Sesquialtera, 4 ranks, *metal and wood* this includes a stopt diapason.	216
11—Cornet, mounted, 4 ranks—metal this includes an open diapason.	120
12—Trumpet—metal	54
13—Clarion—metal	54
CHAIN ORGAN.	
14—Clarabelle, wood a peculiar intonation.	54
15—Stopt diapason, treble of metal	54
16—Dulciana	54
17—Salcional—lowest octave only wood, the rest metal a peculiar intonation resembling muted violins.	54
18—Gems Horn, 4 feet, metal This stop is a very useful one as a Solo stop or in composition.	54
19—German Flute, wood—open	54
20—Clarionette—metal	37
21—Bassoon—metal	32
22—Harmonicon This has never been introduced in any organ before—it assimilates in principle to the Accordion.	54
SWELL ORGAN. 4½ octaves from C C to F in alt.	
23—Open diapason—metal—lowest octave into stopt diapason	42
24—Stopt Diapason—treble of metal	54
25—Principal—metal	54
26—Flute—lowest octave wood	54
27—Fifteenth—metal	54
28—Cornet, 3 ranks—metal	138
29—Hautboy—metal	54
Pedals—from CC to G—30 ones.	
30—Double open diapason, large scale 16 feet	20
31—Subbass—16 feet tone	20
32—Octave—8 feet	20
33—Trombone—8 feet	0
34—Couple—Great Organ and Choir.	
35—Coupling stop for Choir and Swell.	
36—Pedal couple.	
37—Alarm.	
38—Evacuant.	

The aggregate of pipes is therefore, 1890, distributed through thirty-three stops.

On the whole, the instrument is one of great effectiveness, equally adapted to the performance of the voluntary, and to form an accompaniment to the choir;—some of its stops may be specially noted for the purity of their tone, and their sweetness in solo and obligato passages. Such are, among others, the Night Horn, the Clarabelle, the Gems Horn, Clarionette, and Bassoon. The unusual diversity of character in the stops, and the extent of the swell which ranges two full octaves beyond that of organs generally, contribute also to make the instrument as remarkable for the variety of its music as for its sweetness and power.

Mr. Knauff, the maker, is a young Philadelphian, who is however well known in our musical circles as the instrumental conductor of one of our best Sacred Music Societies. He is also at this time the organist of the second Presbyterian church. To the character he has heretofore enjoyed of an excellent performer his friends may now add for him the high credit of a successful mechanist in one of the most complicated and difficult departments of art.—*U. S. Gazette.*

EXTRAORDINARY TRAVELLING CARRIAGE.—Amidst the many inventions which are every day appearing in various useful arts, or for the purposes of pleasure, may be mentioned a novel sort of travelling carriage, the property of a Mr. Newman, by whom it has been designed and built. This machine is at present in the yard of the old barracks of the Foot Guards at Knightsbridge, where it will remain for a short time to gratify the curiosity of those who are anxious to see it. The weight of it is two tons, and the admeasurement 9 feet by 25 feet. It contains two rooms and other conveniencies; the larger room is fitted up in a very elegant style, having couches, chairs, sofas, ottomans, tables, &c., with every appurtenance to afford comfort. The smaller apartment is an ante-room. There are seven windows in this moveable edifice; there is also a stove and other things necessary for the enjoyment of travellers. This diligence on a colossal scale is supported on four strong wheels, and placed at such an eminence from the ground that those who journey in it cannot be overlooked by pedestrian or equestrian passengers without. The invention is not wholly a novelty, but it is so great an improvement on several lumbering moveable houses, which have at times been constructed, and which rather resembled barns upon trucks than carriages, and is so much lighter than its predecessors, that it may almost be said to be an original contrivance. It is an excellent conveyance for a picnic party to Epsom or Ascot, where it would afford better accommodation to its passengers, in the eating and drinking departments especially, than the narrow limits of a britschka or barouche. It has been built and fitted up at considerable expense, and with a good deal of taste.

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